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Summer 2003

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Revolt of Heraclius
Summer 608-5 Oct. 610 AD
Portrait of Heraclius and his father,
the Exarch Heraclius
Carthage
Solidus, 4.46g
Hahn-1, DO-2
Ex Hunt Sotheby's NY
5 Dec 1991 #217
\$9,750



Leo V
813-820 AD
circa 813 AD
Solidus 4.38g
DO(1), Ratto-1794
\$34,000



Constantine
Son of Theophilus
Syracuse
Semissis, 1.75g
DO-22, BN-5
only three recorded
The other two in DO
and BN
\$16,500



Basil I
867-886 AD
New Year's 868 AD
DO-1
Ex Hunt 1990 #667
\$29,500



Basil I
867-886 AD
circa 882 AD
Berk-268 (this coin)
Rx: Constantine and Eudocia
\$24,000



Constantine VII
6 June 913-9 Nov. 959 AD
circa 945 AD
Solidus, 4.38g
DO-13b.2
\$21,750



Michael V
13 Dec 1041-21 April 1042 AD
Thessalonica
Histamenon Nomisma, 4.44g
Berk-299
Ex Leu 15, 1976, 520
Less than 8 recorded
\$45,000

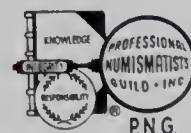


Irene Sole Reign
797-802 AD
Syracuse
Solidus 3.88g
"CI" on Rx is
Greek for Syracuse;
this is the only
one recorded
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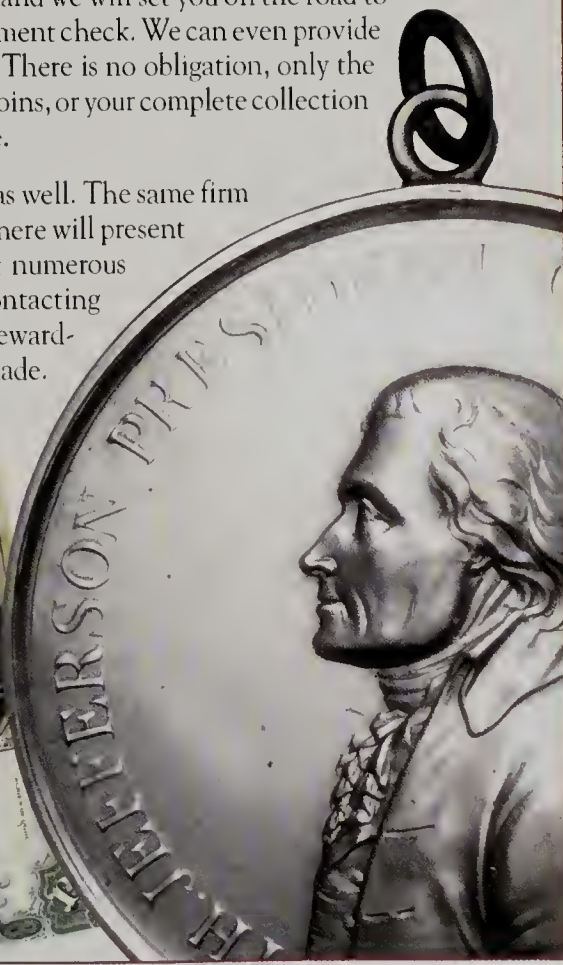
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SUMMER 2003

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Bowling Green, Manhattan

Cover photograph by Alan Rade

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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Dear Members and Friends,

I am delighted to report to you today that the ANS will be finally moving to its new headquarters in downtown Manhattan. At its recent Council meeting, we were told by John Whitney Walter, who oversees the renovation and the move of the collections, that the building will indeed be ready for occupation in the autumn. We have therefore decided to close the ANS as of July 6 to prepare the move and put our house in order. Anyone who has ever visited us at Audubon Terrace knows how much we will have to move. There are not just the almost one million coins and over 100,000 books, but also our Society's archives, including the photography archive consisting of thousands of slides and even old glass plates! Then there is much treasured furniture, paintings of numismatists, our current publications and much more. It is quite a daunting task to sort all this out for the move, as our Collections Manager, Elena Stolyarik, illustrates in her article on the preparations for moving just the coins. Although the next few months will be hard for the staff, we are all very excited by the fact that 140 William Street will soon be our new home.

News of the move is not all we offer in this issue, however. I hope that many of you will enjoy Peter van Alfen's article on New York monuments created by artists that we otherwise know from their numismatic work. Many of the monuments are within walking distance of our new building downtown, and we hope that you will have a chance to come visit this historically interesting neighborhood. This is the first of three articles about architectural ornaments and free-standing sculpture in Manhattan, which will eventually serve as a guide book for the City's numismatics-related public art.

An interview with our much loved Councilor Eric Newman is the first in a series of collector profiles, in which we share the more personal side of some of our great members. Thanks also to Eric's most generous donation, the ANS celebrates this year its fiftieth Summer Graduate Seminar. This institution is unique as it allows half a dozen graduate students studying at US universities to get a scholarly introduction to the field of numismatics by using the ANS collections and by being taught by leading numismatists. The fact that we regularly get applications from abroad – foreign students can participate but are not supported by our grants – illustrates how popular this program is. Many of the alumni of this program are now teaching in US and overseas universities and help to promote the subject among their students. We are all very grateful to Eric Newman for creating the endowment that allows the ANS to run the Summer Seminar.

Before closing I want again to thank our advertisers, who make this publication possible. We are very grateful for their help and their often beautiful ads. The staff and I hope that we will see you at the annual meeting of the Society in October, which is tentatively planned to be held in our new location. Invitations and the agenda will go out in late September. **ANSM**

Yours truly,



Ute Wartenberg Kagan
Ute Wartenberg Kagan

Wilmington Coin Club Talk by Robert W. Hoge

On Tuesday, April 22, Curator of American coins and currency Robert Wilson Hoge went to Delaware to give a talk to the Wilmington Coin Club. Hoge's presentation was on the resources of the ANS' famous collection of regular-issue United States coinage. He went through the denominations, characterizing them and mentioning some examples, such as the half cent which was the Society's first acquisition, from Augustus B. Sage in 1858, and the 1804 dollar, which was presented by the Chase Manhattan Bank in 1980. Part of the amazing strength and beauty of this portion of the cabinet lies in the marvelous Brock collection of silver and gold proof coins which was purchased and donated to the Society by the wealthy New York banker J. Pierpont Morgan.

ANS Executive Director Appointed Chairperson of Newly Created Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee

The US Mint announced that the Secretary of the Treasury, John Snow, appointed Executive Director Ute Wartenberg Kagan to the Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee (CCAC). Dr. Wartenberg Kagan had previously served on the Citizens

Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee, which has been replaced by the new CCAC. The Secretary also named Dr. Wartenberg Kagan as chairperson of the new committee. On April 23, President Bush signed into law the "American 5-Cent Coin Design Continuity Act of 2003" (Public Law 108-15), which established the newly created CCAC.

It is composed of 11 members: one qualified in numismatic collection and curation; one qualified in the medallion arts or sculpture; one qualified in American history; one qualified in numismatics; three representing the interests of the general public, and four individuals recommended by the leadership of both the House and Senate. The CCAC advises the Secretary of the Treasury on themes and design proposals relating to circulating coinage and bullion coinage. The CCAC also makes commemorative coin and medal recommendations to the Secretary and advises on the events, persons, and places to be commemorated, as well as on the mintage levels and proposed designs. The CCAC submits an annual report to Congress and the Secretary describing its activities and providing recommendations.

So far the Secretary has appointed eight members of the CCAC. ANS Fellow David Enders Tripp of Stuyvesant, New York, a classical archeologist, art historian, writer and cartoonist, will bring to the CCAC his qualifications as a member of the numismatic community. Mr. Tripp

has spent more than 30 years as a professional numismatist. Daniel Altshuler of Gloucester, Massachusetts, is specially qualified in medallion arts and sculpture. Currently, Mr. Altshuler's numismatic commemorative works include Henry David Thoreau and Paul Revere. He worked with the sculptor, Walker Hancock, for 13 years. Mr. Hancock made presidential busts in the Capital and statuary throughout Washington. Constance B. Harriman of Los Angeles and Washington, and Ms. Connie Matsui of San Diego, California will serve as two of the Committee's three members who represent the interest of the general public. Ms. Harriman has extensive legal, public policy and management experience in the federal government, working with Congress, media and special interest groups. Ms. Matsui is a senior vice president with IDEC Pharmaceuticals and served as national president of the Girl Scouts of the USA. Mr. Thomas W. Noe of Maumee, Ohio was recommended by Speaker Hastert of the United States House of Representatives. Mr. Thomas W. Noe is the founder and president of Vintage Coins and Collectibles, and served as the Chairman of the Ohio Commemorative Quarter Committee. Mr. Richard W. Bratton of Gillette, Wyoming was recommended by United States Senate Majority Leader Frist for his enthusiasm and understanding of the importance of using our nation's currency to celebrate the

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people, places and events that make America a rich and diverse nation. He is a former committee member of the Wyoming Heritage Foundation. Mr. Leon G. Billings of Kensington, Maryland was recommended by United States Senate Minority Leader Daschle. Mr. Billings served 12 years in the Maryland State Legislature, and is president of Leon G. Billings Inc., a consulting firm.

At its first meeting, on May 15, the committee, under its Chairperson, Dr. Wartenberg Kagan, reviewed proposed designs for the Texas and the Iowa state commemorative quarter due to be issued in 2004. Ms. Gloria Eskridge, Associate Director of Sales and Marketing of the United States Mint, was invited by the CCAC to present proposed design concepts for each quarter. For the Texas quarter, the CCAC favored a simple design of the state outline and the star, combined with the inscription "The Lone Star State". The committee's recommendation for Iowa is a design named "Feeding the World," which includes a cow and a pig in profile view flanked by plants of soybeans and corn. An outline of the state is part of the design. Once these recommendations have been formalized, they will be submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury.

One of the CCAC's most immediate tasks is the selection and review

of new themes and designs for the new 5-cent piece, which is commemorating the bicentenary of the Louisiana Purchase and the Lewis and Clark expedition. As with the State Quarter Program, the nickel will show several different designs, which will be issued until the end of 2005. Themes that were suggested were the Jefferson Indian Peace Medal, many of which were taken on the expedition and given to American Indian leaders; the vessels they traveled in and the rivers they traversed the country on; the two explorers and the mountains they discovered; and a set of ancient, Native American rock carvings or petroglyphs. Committee members expressed the view that the series of coins should also include the theme of the Pacific Ocean. In 2006 the nickel will revert to a design similar to the present one, incorporating Jefferson's portrait and Monticello. The US Mint will issue the first coins at the end of this year. Subsequent to this meeting, CCAC reviewed a set of preliminary designs for two nickel coins. The Committee expressed a preference for a peace medal design of a handshake, together with the inscription of Louisiana Purchase and its date 1803. For the second preliminary design the CCAC chose the boat seen from the side, without any further inscription. The Committee

made a number of suggestions for changes to the preliminary designs. After some further changes, the designs were submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who will make the final decision about the designs.

Dr. Wartenberg Kagan expressed her satisfaction with the first meeting of the committee. "This was a very productive first meeting. The Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee and the nation as a whole are facing exciting times with a changing look for American coins. We will work hard with the Secretary of the Treasury to create a beautiful new set of nickels"

2003 Graduate Seminar Marks a Milestone

On June 9th, with the opening of the 50th Graduate Summer Seminar, the Society's role in graduate education marked a milestone. Established over half a century ago and funded by a generous endowment from Councilor Eric P. Newman, the ANS offers to give selectively chosen graduate students and junior professors the opportunity to study numismatics in the presence of a premier collection, library and noted specialists. Over 500 students have finished the program over the last five



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From left: Jeffrey Johnson, Philip Kiernan, Peter Lewis, Melissa Haynes, Fred Naiden, Michael Bates, Rachel Meyers, Elena Stolyarik, François de Callatay, Peter van Alfen, Dagmar Riedel, Sebastian Heath, Robert Hoge, and guest lecturer, Paul Keyser

decades, many of whom have gone on to have illustrious research and teaching careers in history, archaeology and philology. The ANS therefore has made a substantial contribution to graduate, and indirectly undergraduate, education in the US and elsewhere. For more information on the Seminar, including useful bibliographies and handouts, please see

our website:
www.amnumsoc.org/seminar.

This year Prof. François de Callatay, who occupies La chaire d'Histoire monétaire et financière du monde grec at the 4th section of l'École pratique des Hautes Études (Paris-Sorbonne) and is also the department head of the Cabinets muséologiques de la Bibliothèque

royale de Belgique, returns to the ANS as this summer's Visiting Scholar. The graduate students for the Seminar are: Dr. Fred Naiden, Assistant Professor of Classics at Tulane University, New Orleans; Dr. Peter Lewis, a former MD and now a seminary student at Brisbane College of Theology, Queensland, Australia; Rachel Meyers of Duke University; Jeffrey Johnson of Princeton University; Melissa Haynes of Harvard University; Philip Kiernan of the University of Cincinnati; and Dagmar Riedel of Indiana University-Bloomington.

ANS Staff Attends the 13th International Numismatic Congress in Madrid

Between September 15th and 19th the ANS' curatorial staff and the executive director will be attending the 13th International Numismatic Congress hosted this year in Madrid. The largest convention of its type for numismatic researchers and scholars, the International Congress is held every five years in a different location throughout Europe or the US. The five-day program is lecture

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MEMBERS NEWS

intensive with hundreds of participants presenting their latest research. Likewise the ANS staff will offer papers on their current research. Michael Bates, who has been invited as a Plenary Speaker, will present "Mining and Minting in the Islamic World and Elsewhere;" the other papers include: Ute Wartenberg Kagan, "An Early Hoard Revisited: The Coinage of Croesus?"; Elena Stolyarik, "The Silver Coinage of the Bosphoran King Spartocus: The Problem of Attribution"; Robert W. Hoge, "The Coinage of Arausio: A Missing Link (Confirming a Roman Mint under Octavian)"; Peter van Alfen, "West Greek Plated Coins and the Question of 'Official' Production." Also, Sebastian Heath and Andrew Meadows (of the British Museum) will be hosting a panel on numismatics and the internet.

Japanese TV Crew Films ANS

A video crew from NHK, the national network of Japan, descended on the ANS one recent Thursday to film coins for a forthcoming documentary, "Eurasian Odyssey," which will include, among other subjects, one-hour episodes on the Islamic caliphate and the Mongols. Three technicians and a translator/facilitator



brought a mass of heavy trunks and cases four flights up our narrow back stairs to the small room outside the main vault known as the "laboratory," or more realistically as the "kitchen."

The crew shot ten coins in all, or rather nine coins and a pile of some three hundred silver dirhams from a hoard. To set the coins in motion, they were fixed one, two, or three at a time on an electric turntable, lit by an elaborate array of lamps. The coins chosen were mostly Abbasid, with a few from the Mongol era, selected as typical issues, not rarities. The most interesting of the lot was a Baghdad dirham of Harun al-Rashid, with his name written in tiny elongated letters around



silver dirham, Madinat al-Salam Baghdad mint, dated 172=CE 788/9, (1999.57.1 reverse)



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the reverse central field. The work took a full working day, and a few minutes overtime.

Our Curator of Islamic Coins, Michael Bates, was the subject of several takes showing him opening the antique vault door, walking down to the Islamic section, opening a cab-

inet and pulling out a drawer of dirhams of Harun or another caliph. He commented *ad libidem* on the materials shown. The director promised to mention the ANS prominently in the film credits as well as in the voice-over narrative. The documentary is probably at least a year away from airing. If any of our members in Japan happens to see it, we would be glad to learn how it all turns out.

IAPN Book of the Year Award

The International Association of Professional Numismatists (IAPN) has awarded the ANS publication "Seleucid Coins: A Comprehensive Catalogue, Part I: Seleucus I to Antiochus III" by Arthur A. Houghton III and Catharine C. Lorber, their Book of the Year Award. A presentation will take place later this year.

Arthur Houghton served as President of the ANS from 1995-1999. A member and contributor since 1963, Houghton, a student of Hellenistic coinages for more than 40 years, has been writing on the subject since 1979.

Catharine Lorber, an ANS member and contributor since 1994, has been a cataloguer in the numismatic trade for over 20 years. As a numismatic researcher, her specialty is in the coinages of the Seleucids, the Ptolemies, the Northern Greeks and of Larissa in Thessaly.

2003 Summer Interns

We are glad to have a fine group of interns with us this

summer. Sophia Gofman is a graduate of Hofstra University and is in her second year at City College in the Museum Studies program. Daniel Isaac will be a senior in high-school, and class vice-president next fall. Daniel looks forward to studying archeology on the college level after he graduates in 2004. Andrew Schloss is a sophomore history student at the University of Rochester. He is a numismatic enthusiast, received the Wilton (CT) Historical Society Award, and came to us recommended by Rochester faculty. He has written an article on Belgian numismatics which we may wish to publish, and has an interest in the coinages of British India, in particular. Jonathan H.G. Torn is pursuing undergraduate studies at McGill University, majoring in archeology and religion. Jihan Varisco, a recent high-school graduate, studied Latin and Greek. He looks forward to matriculating in the Classics Program at the University of Chicago this fall.

Film on Dora de Pédery-Hunt, Saltus Award Winner

On June 4, a Canadian film crew visited the ANS galleries to shoot footage of our temporary exhibit of the works of Dora de Pédery-Hunt. This feature, which opened March 8, was prepared in honor of the occasion of the artist's receipt of the J. Sanford Saltus Award for Outstanding Achievement in the Art of the Medal. De Pédery-Hunt, designer of the portrait of Queen Elizabeth which graces Canada's coinage, is of course one of the most famous medallist artists of the Western Hemisphere. The producer and photographer of the forthcoming film on Ms. Hunt by Canadian Pictures, of Toronto, is Laszlo Siki; the director is Anna Szakaly. It will be a one-hour documentary of the life and works of the

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artist from her childhood in Hungary onward, and is tentatively entitled "Dora de Pédery-Hunt: A Life in Art."

ANS Hires New Business Office Manager

As of March 14, Mr. Nadav Silberstein has been employed as Business Office Manager/Accountant of the American Numismatic Society. He is a native of Tel Aviv, Israel, and has over 20 years of accounting experience. He



Silberstein has a degree in accounting from The American University, Washington D.C. He is running the business office and is undertaking the task of transferring our entire accounting system to Quickbooks.

ANS Council Meeting

At its meeting on June 21, the Council of the American Numismatic Society decided to close the Society as of July 6, 2003 to allow staff to prepare the move to 140 William Street. After that date staff members will deal only with paid photographic orders. An exact date for the move has not yet been scheduled, but the staff was told to expect the move some time after September 30.

Over the last few months, the renovation project has made rapid progress. Under the leadership of John Whitney Walter, First Vice President, the ANS finalized its plans and selected a general contractor. At the meeting, Whitney proposed a total budget for renovation and moving costs of \$3,484,809 which the Council approved. Over the summer, the building will be prepared to house

the vaults, coin cabinets and bookshelves. In this first phase offices and collections will be housed on four floors. The ground floor and second floor will be used for events but will not yet be built out. The ANS intends to start a major fundraising campaign to fund the building of a Museum of Money on the ground floor and the mezzanine of the new building.

The Council also approved the budget for the year 2003/4. The expenses in the unrestricted fund, which pays for most of the ANS's operations and salary, was estimated at \$1,190,600. Thanks to some commitments from some generous councilors, the deficit is estimated at only \$233,600. The Council expects to revise the budget after the move to the new building, as running costs of 140 William Street are not certain yet.

At its meeting the Council elected the following six new Fellows:

John J. Ford Jr. of Phoenix, Arizona began his membership at the ANS in 1950. He has been a contributor to the ANS Library. Mr. Ford has been a researcher and coin dealer since the 1930s. His interests include Colonial coinage, Hard Times tokens, merchant tokens, Indian Peace Medals, territorial gold, fractional currency, and Confederate bonds.

Paul T. Keyser of Mount Kisco, NY is a contributor and member of the ANS since 1987. He studied physics and classics at St. Andrew's School, Duke University and the University of Colorado at Boulder. He spent time researching at the Center for Hellenic Studies, and has also taught classics. His publications include work on gravitational physics, and on science in the ancient world. He is currently crafting Java for IBM's Watson Research Center, in Hawthorne, NY.

Robert Knapp of Oakland, CA is a Professor of Classics at the

University of Berkeley, where he is chair of the Classics Department. His areas of interests are Roman history, epigraphy and numismatics. His publication of the excavation coins of Nemea is expected this year. He has been an ANS member since 1995.

Stanley De Forest Scott of New York City is a real estate developer. Much of his business is in downtown Manhattan. His collecting interests are in the areas of US Medals and Greek coins. A member since 1993, he is a contributor to the ANS and a member of the Silver Circle.

Roger Siboni of San Francisco, CA is the CEO of Epiphany.com. Previously he was Deputy Chairman and Chief Operating Officer of KPMG Peat Marwick LLP. He is a graduate of the University California at Berkeley. He has served on many boards, including several not-for-profits in New York City. He became a member in 1995 and is currently a Bronze Circle member. He has been funding annual expenses of CNL and has contributed to other projects on US coins.

David Vagi, a contributor to the ANS, has been a member since 1995. He is a specialist in ancient Greek and Roman coins. Mr. Vagi became a staff writer for *Coin World* newspaper. He worked as vice president of Spink America, NY and at Superior Galleries in Beverly Hills, CA. In 1996 Vagi founded his own company, Delphi International Ancient Art. He has published extensively and has written numerous scripts for the NPR program *Moneytalks*. Mr. Vagi has received several awards for his writing and is building an ancient coin department at R.M. Smythe & Co., NYC.

ANSM

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

MEMBERS NEWS

CONTRIBUTIONS REPORT

March 1, 2003 – June 18, 2003
Total Contribution \$25,670

UNRESTRICTED/ OPERATIONS

Total \$845

\$100 and over

Mr. Eric Michael Hildebrandt
Mr. Luis R. Ponte
Dr. Ira Rezak
Wilmington Coin Club

Under \$100

Mr. Robert H. Blank
Mr. J. Graham Esler
Dr. Paul T. Keyser
Dr. Rodolfo Martini
Mr. Brian R. Stickney

Mr. Vicken Yegharian

BASS COMPUTER FUND

Over \$1000

Mr. Victor England

COAC 2003

Under \$100

Mr. Thomas J. Hildebrandt

FRANCIS D. CAMPBELL LIBRARY CHAIR

Total \$18,969

\$10,000 and over

Harry W. Bass, Jr. Foundation

\$1000 and over

Mr. Donald Kagin
Mr. Dwight Manley

Mr. Clifford L. Mishler
\$500 and over

Mr. George F. Kolbe
Mr. Q. David Bowers
Mr. Lawrence S. Goldberg

\$100 and over

Col. Steven Ellsworth
Mr. Joseph C. Foster
Mr. Richard Gross
Mr. Jonathan K. Kern
Mr. John Kraljevich Jr.
Ms. Catharine C. Lorber
Mr. Harrington E. Manville
Dr. Ira Rezak

Under \$100

Dr. Philip J. Carrigan
Prof. Giles F. Carter
Mr. William E. Daehn
Mr. Butler M. Gander
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AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

MEMBERS NEWS

Mr. John P. Huffman
Mr. Charles A. Maccini
Mr. Mel Wacks

PHOTOGRAPHY

Over \$500

Prof. Kenneth Harl

BRONZE CIRCLE

Total \$3580

Mr. Kenneth Abramowitz
Mr. Gerald F. Borrmann
Prof. Glen W. Bowersock
Dr. Philip J. Carrigan
Ms. Beth Deisher

Mr. Arthur M. Fitts III
Mr. Joseph C. Foster
Dr. Peter P. Gaspar
Prof. Roger A. Hornsby
Mr. John P. Huffman
Mr. Robert A. Kandel
Mr. Robert Knapp
Prof. John H. Kroll
Mr. Richard P. Miller
Mr. Thomas R. Miller
Mr. Elwood Rafn
Ms. Jane Rumora
Mr. Michael J. Weller
Mr. H. D. Wesely II
Mr. Douglas A. Winter

Mr. Albert J. Zaloom

SILVER CIRCLE

Total \$500

Mr. George U. Wyper

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Monuments, Medals & Metropolis

BY PETER VAN ALFEN

Part I: Beaux Arts Architecture

Detail of French and Weimars *África* at the Custom House (Alan Roche)

This is the first of a series of articles to examine the relationship between numismatics and other artistic media—primarily public sculpture and architecture—in Manhattan. In conjunction with this series, the Society is developing a self-guided tour that will introduce visitors to the monuments discussed in these articles, many of which are within walking distance of our downtown exhibit at the Federal Reserve Bank and our new building just a block away. For those unable to visit these sites in person, a virtual tour will soon be posted on our website www.numismatics.org. In this first installment we consider the sculptural adornments of Beaux Arts period architecture created by noted numismatic artists. Later installments will examine Beaux Arts free-standing sculpture and Art Deco architectural ornaments.

The American Renaissance

One hundred years ago public aesthetics in the United States received more focused and programmatic attention than it has at anytime before or since. From the perspective of public art, the first two decades of the 20th century witnessed an intense effort on the part of politicians, businessmen, architects, sculptors, engravers—and even the ANS—to

enrich the US cultural landscape with a monumentality and grandeur that could rival any of that found across the Atlantic.

This American Renaissance found tireless support in President Theodore Roosevelt, whose friendship with the highly influential sculptor Augustus

Saint-Gaudens is nearly legendary: Saint-Gaudens, at Roosevelt's request, created two new gold coins - the \$20 double eagle and the \$10 eagle, introduced in 1907 - both of which were arguably the most pleasing US coins ever produced. And that, of course, was the point. But the friendship between these two was really only one facet of an extensive network of personal and professional relationships linking men of various talents together in one driving aesthetic vision. Almost all of the artists who came to be involved in the program initiated by Roosevelt to revamp what he called the "atrociously hideous" coinage of the early 1900s—Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Adolph A. Weinman, Hermon A. MacNeil, James Earle Fraser, Victor D. Brenner, Bela L. Pratt, and Anthony di Francisci—were known to one another either as teachers, apprentices, or fellow students. Some trained abroad at the École des Beaux Arts in Paris, in Florence, and elsewhere, but nearly all of them had ties to the Art Students League and the recently established Cooper Union polytechnic school, both in Manhattan. This fraternity, of which Saint-Gaudens was the grand master, supported one another in numerous ways; Saint-Gaudens,

for example, suggested to Roosevelt that Weinman design his second inaugural medal when the master was too busy to consider the commission. But perhaps more importantly, the personal ties between the artists, and the fact that most of them maintained studios in the

City, meant that they frequently consulted one another for advice and criticism, thus having the effect of focusing the collective genius more narrowly than might otherwise have

been the case.

While today these artists are known for their work on the nation's coinage, in their time most were better known as sculptors of monumental stone and bronze. It was this skill that allowed them to join forces with a different set of the Beaux Arts fraternity: the architects who were transforming the outward character and skylines of the country with their mission to "beautify" the cities. As David Lowe (1998) remarks: "It was the Beaux Arts that found New York a city of sooty brownstone and left it one of bright marble, furnished it with palaces and galleries, caravansaries and public monuments. It was the Beaux Arts style that made New York dare to be extravagant and also to be beautiful."

Adhering the Beaux Arts dictum that the Classical model was the pinnacle of architectural beauty, the principals of the firm of McKim, Mead & White, and one of their former employees, Cass Gilbert, helped to give Gotham the fluted columns, Corinthian capitals, and sculpted pediments - such as those of the New York Stock Exchange - that it needed to stand on equal footing with Paris or London. Nearly all of these New World temples of law, commerce or learning included extensive sculptural programs most of which were allegorical and meant to edify the public. The gem-like quality of these structures with their many stone figures, murals, bronze and wood trimmings, all thoroughly rich in detail, required the collaboration of scores of specialized artisans working directly with the architects. Massive collaborative projects of this sort—intended to integrate all of the arts—were a hallmark of the Beaux Arts period, rarely seen on this continent since the decades around 1900. For the more important sculptural elements, like the allegorical groups, the architects sought out the better artists known to them, like those in Saint-Gaudens' circle, and commissioned the pieces often at considerable expense. The results, however, justified the outlay: each building was envisioned as an



Obverse of medal by Chas Gregory & Co. depicting the frontal elevation of the New York Stock Exchange (George B. Post architect 1903). The influence of Classical temple architecture on this structure is readily apparent (ANS 1914.73.2)



\$10 eagle designed by Saint-Gaudens (ANS 1980.109.2290)

artistic *tour de force* meant to awe posterity for centuries. Sadly, some lasted only decades; most, the victims of power broker Robert Moses' urban reconstruction. The works that remain, however, attest to the grandeur of the collective vision that drove the American Renaissance, with its rich and graceful effects permeating architecture, sculpture, and of course numismatic design.

Augustus Saint-Gaudens

Saint-Gaudens' architectural sculpture in Manhattan was limited to *Diana*, an 18' tall gilded nude, that was installed atop McKim, Mead & White's Madison Square Garden in 1891. As notoriously controversial as his other public nudes—the rejected reverse of the Columbian Exposition Medal, and his cherubic figures above the entrance to the Boston Public Library (also designed by McKim, Mead & White)—*Diana* was fated to have only a brief career

in situ. Both Saint-Gaudens and the architect felt the 18' statue was out of proportion to the building and so created a second, smaller 13' version which was installed in late 1893. Because she was mounted on a rotating pedestal, *Diana* turned with the wind; she was also the first sculpture in the sky to be illuminated at night. The taller *Diana* was sent the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 where she once again found a lofty perch on the Agricultural Building. The statue disappeared after a fire damaged the building; the second one found a home in the Philadelphia Museum of Art when Madison Square Garden was razed



Saint-Gaudens' *Diana* which once graced Madison Square Garden. (Philadelphia Museum of Art, Gift of the New York Life Insurance Company. Graydon Wood 1995)

Period
postcard
depicting
Pennsylvania
Station

in 1925. Saint-Gaudens' model for *Diana*, Julia "Dudie" Baird, posed for two other well-known New York sculptural pieces: the Victory in *Sherman's March to the Sea* at Grand Army Plaza, and Weinman's *Civic Fame* atop the municipal building



Panel in the façade of the J.P. Morgan Library depicting *Truth Enlightening the Sciences* (author)



Panel in the façade of the J.P. Morgan Library depicting *Music Inspiring the Allied Arts* (author)

(Reynolds 1988).

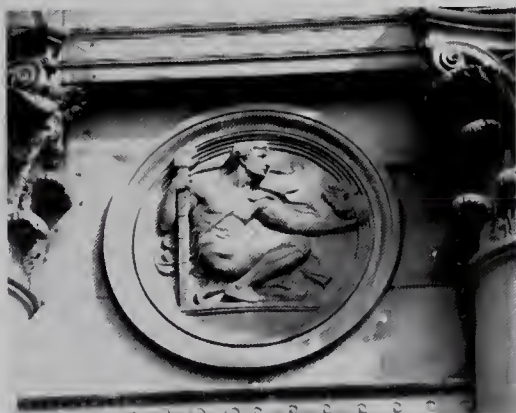
Adolph A. Weinman

An apprentice of Saint-Gaudens, Weinman became, like his mentor, an immensely popular and prolific sculptor. Best known in numismatic circles for his so-called “Mercury-head” dime and “Walking Liberty” half dollar, both introduced in 1916, and a host of medals, including the ANS Saltus Award medal (of which he was the recipient in 1920), Weinman’s work adorns many of the City’s more famous edifices, all designed by McKim, Mead & White.

The joint projects began with Weinman’s commission for two panels in the façade of the Pierpont Morgan Library (1902-1906; 36th St. between Madison and Park Aves.) depicting *Music Inspiring the Allied Arts* and *Truth Enlightening the Sciences*. On a similar scale was the bas relief pediment, in colored faience, of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church

Weinman’s statue of Samuel Rae at Penn Station (author)

(c. 1905; ironically one of the last buildings that Stanford White was to design before he was shot and killed on Madison Square Garden roof-top



Medallion *Progress* from the Municipal Building. Note the winged wheel, a ubiquitous Beaux Arts symbol of progress, held in the hand (Alan Roche)



One of Weinman’s eagles from the demolished Pennsylvania Station compared to the reverse of his half dollar (Alan Roche; ANS 1936.165.6)



pavillion by Harry Thaw; White was having an affair with Thaw’s wife, Evelyn). The church was demolished in the 1960s. A victim also of the same plan to modernize was McKim, Mead & White’s Beaux Arts *magnum opus* - Pennsylvania Station (1904-1910) - still mourned as a lost icon of the City’s pre-war glory. Entrusted with a greater range of the sculptural program, Weinman created various decorative panels and two 10’ tall bronze portrait statues of

Pennsylvania Railroad presidents Samuel Rae and Alexander Cassatt, which occupied places inside the building. Rae’s statue can still be found at the entrance of the new Pennsylvania Station (2 Penn Plaza,



Medallion *Prudence* from the Municipal Building. (Alan Roche)



off 7th Ave. at 32nd), while that of Cassatt was shipped to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York. Better engraved upon the collective memory of New Yorkers, however, are Weinman’s 22 granite eagles that stood sentry along the cornice of the building and his monumental clock with its two figures *Day* and *Night* that announced the time to all those dashing to meet a train. When the building was dismantled, the clock and figures were taken to a dump in New Jersey and the eagles were dispersed. Two, however, remain on pedestals flanking the ignoble entrance to the new station (2 Penn Plaza, off 7th Ave. at 32nd), a third can be found on a secluded patio belonging to Cooper Union near the corner of 3rd Avenue and St. Mark’s. Weinman was known to have a penchant for the eagle and sought to present the bird in ways that would



Period postcard depicting the Municipal Building, Newspaper Row, and City Hall Park

underscore its power and dignity. With the Penn Station eagles he found a pose and texture that was quite successful, which might explain the uncanny resemblance, in profile, between the massive granite eagle and the miniature striding bird of his half dollar.

The most colossal of Weinman’s collaborations with McKim, Mead & White, was the Municipal Building (1913; at the east end of Chambers St.), one of the earliest sky scrapers in the City and one which still dominates lower Manhattan. For this pro-

jeet Weinman was given control over the entire sculptural program, which included two large stone medallions of *Progress* and *Prudence*, and various allegorical bas-relief figures depicting aspects of the municipal government: for example, *Elections*, *Civil Service*, *Board of Estimate* and *Apportionment*, and *Building Inspection*. But the crowning achievement, quite literally, was *Civic Fame*, a 25' tall

sheet copper statue that gleams atop the building nearly 600' above the streets. Installed in 1913, this heroic figure, Manhattan's largest statue, holds in one hand a crown with five crenellations representing the five boroughs of the city; in the other hand is a spray of laurel representing fame, while the right arm supports a shield on which is carved the seal of the city.

Although not in Manhattan, but worthy



Weinman's Civic Fame (Les Metalliers Champenois)

of mention, are the eight



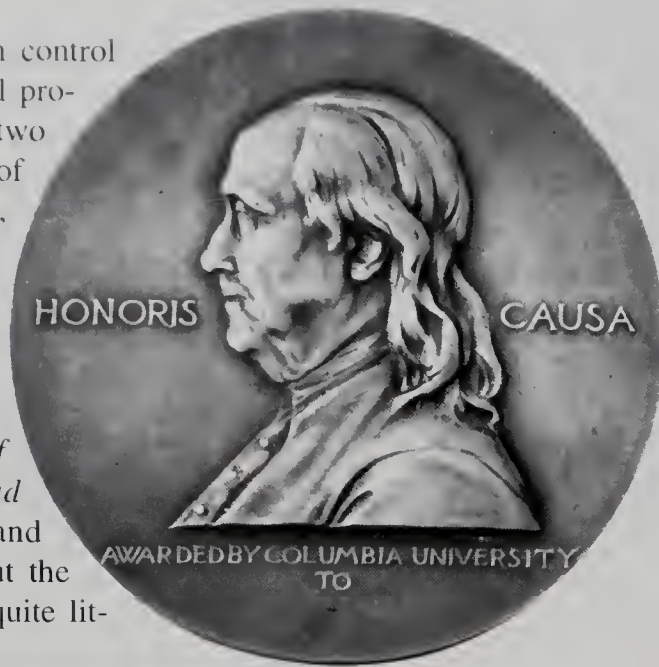
Medal by French commemorating the completion of the Catskills Aqueduct (ANS 1985.81.216) Gift of Daniel M. Friedenberg



As a younger sculptor, Weinman also assisted in the studio of Daniel Chester French, who was a member of the ANS, and who is best known for his monumental portrait of Abraham Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial in Washington D.C. Although French never designed a US coin, he was an accomplished medalist whose work included a medal, issued by the ANS in 1917, commemorating the building of the Catskills

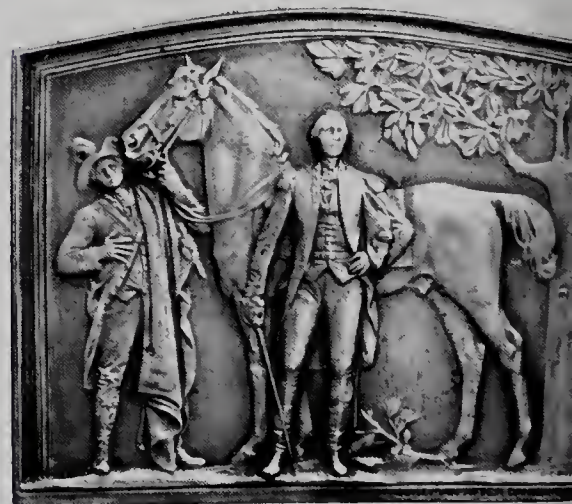
Daniel Chester French

large rectangular block sculptures designed by Weinman which sit in front of the Bronx County Court Building (1932). Similar in theme to the sculpture found on the Appellate Court in Manhattan (see below), the groups represent the history of law through the ages, beginning with Greece and Rome. However, keeping in line with the Art Deco design of the building, these groups show something of a departure from Weinman's other architectural sculpture in the more stylized, rather than natural, appearance of the figures.



The Pulitzer Prize medal by French (ANS 1940.100.2142) Gift of R. J. Eidlitz

Aqueduct, a major water supply for the City. French reused the obverse of the medal in his design for the Medallie Art Company's logo, still used by the company today. A large gold-plated bronze medallion featuring this logo once glimmered above the entrance to the company's headquarters at 325 east 44th street. After the company left New York in the early 1970s, the law firm Herrick



Obverse of medal by Anthony Lukeman illustrating French's Lafayette Monument in Brooklyn (ANS 1940.100.50) Gift of R.J. Eidlitz

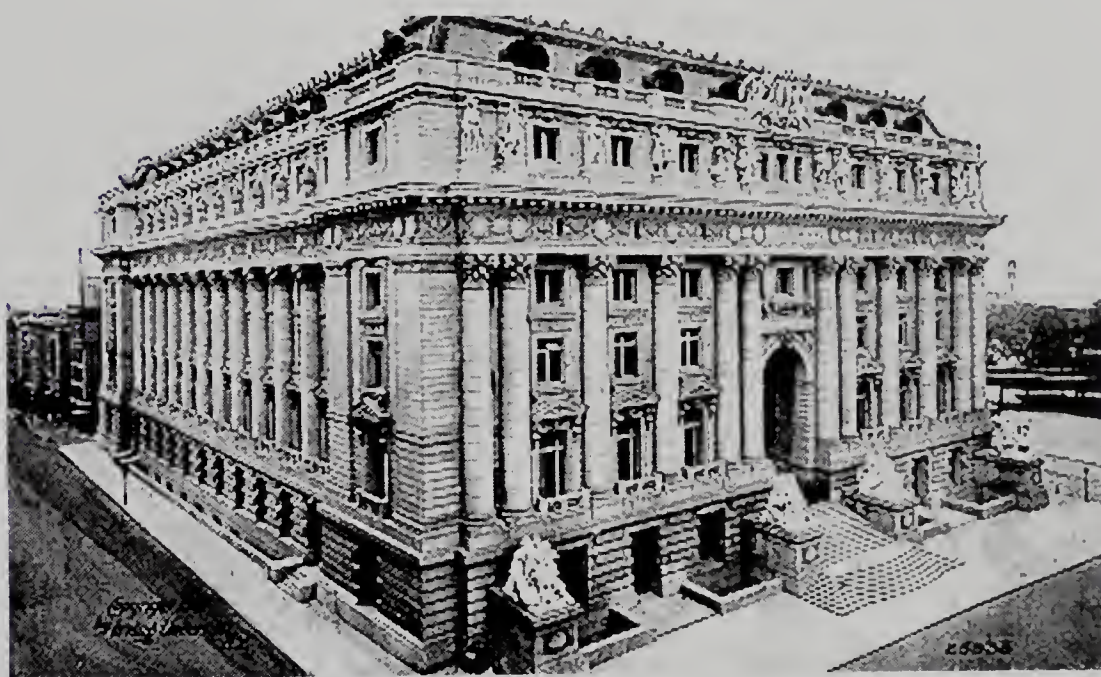
obtained the medallion and now have it on display in their New York office. But French's best known work in this medium is perhaps the Pulitzer Prize medal (1918), on the obverse of which is a bust of Benjamin Franklin reminiscent of that found on John Sinnock's mid-century half dollar. French was responsible for a great

number of sculptural pieces in Manhattan and the other boroughs, including two panels personifying *Brooklyn* and *Manhattan* that once graced the entrances of the Brooklyn Bridge, but which now are found over the entrance to the Brooklyn Museum, designed by McKim, Mead and White in 1897. Also in Brooklyn, at the 9th Street entrance to Prospect Park, is the Lafayette Memorial (1917), on which French collaborated with Henry Bacon, the architect of the Lincoln Memorial.

In Manhattan, one of French's pet projects was the organization of the sculptors responsible for the ornamental program of the Appellate Court on the north-east corner of 25th and Madison (1896-1900). President of the newly formed National Sculpture Society (which later had its offices directly across the street) French and James Brown Lord, the architect, enrolled over a dozen of the leading members of the Society to contribute to this project, which would in turn help to promote the new organization. To ensure the success of the scheme, Lord devoted fully one-third of the entire budget to the sculptors and related artisans, an inconceivable expenditure in today's architectural planning. The universal



The Appellate Court (photo: Museum of the City of New York)



Period postcard depicting the U.S. Custom House



Obverse of medal by Tiffany & Co. commemorating the completion of the Chamber of Commerce. Note the statues that appear between the columns (ANS 0000.999.8237)

acceptance of law and its benefits was the theme of the program; thus ancient law givers such as Lycurgus, Zoroaster, Saint Louis, and Manu are represented on both facades (Mohammed was removed in 1955 at the request of Muslim groups because of the Islamic prohibition against such images).

French was responsible for the central piece of the 25th Street façade, the Justice group, while other noted artists such as Frederick Ruckstull, Karl Bitter, and Philip Martiny took charge of the remaining groups and individual statues. Martiny and Bitter also joined French in creating the sculptures for the Chamber of Commerce (James B.



Detail of the attic story of Cass Gilbert's Custom House showing France and England (author)

Baker architect, 1901) next door to the Federal Reserve Bank on Liberty Street; the plinths between the columns for these three sculptural

groups now stand empty, the sculptures having long ago disappeared.

Another large scale project was the US Custom House at Bowling Green at the tip of lower Manhattan, which now houses the Museum of the American Indian (formerly a neighbor of ANS at Audubon Terrace). A young Cass Gilbert of St. Paul, Minnesota, won the competition to design the building for the federal government in 1903; when the building was completed in 1907, it was hailed by *The New York Times* as “a great Temple of Commerce.” Gilbert’s allusions to the Classical model is readily apparent, but it is in the sculptural program, representing the great seafaring nations of world history and four of the seven continents, where this Classicism found fascinating modern expression. For the twelve nations perched along the attic story, which begin with *Greece* and *Rome* and end with *France* and *England*, Gilbert commissioned several of French’s former co-collaborators including Frederick Ruckstull, who fashioned *Phoenicia*, and Augustus Saint-Gaudens’ lesser known brother, Louis, who created *Holland* and *Portugal*.

Reserving *The Continents* in front for the most accomplished artists, Gilbert approached both Augustus Saint-Gaudens and French. Saint-Gaudens, already overbooked, declined so French was given the commission for all four. Also a busy man, French depended a great deal upon Weinman to assist with the designs; French gave Weinman due credit for his work as can be seen by the names of both men that appear on each of the groups. The allegorical detail of *Asia*, *America*, *Europe*, and *Africa*, steeped in Victorian Anglo-American imperialism, present a view of the world very much alive, for example, in the travel and geographical writings of Sir Richard F. Burton, the great British explorer of the 19th century, but which is lost to us today. *America* and *Europe* (who seems far more English than Continental), both centrally located flanking the grand stairway into the



French and Weinman’s *America*. Note the winged wheel symbolizing progress being rolled by the crouching figure (Alan Roche)



French and Weinman’s *Africa* (Alan Roche)



French and Weinman's *Europe* (Alan Roche)



French and Weinman's *Asia* (Alan Roche)

building, present almost self-congratulating images of advancement and intellect. *America* is restless to stand and start work, while *Europe* with her globe and open book repose in the superiority of her centuries of learning. At the fringes of the building (and the world?) there is on one side



Moses on the US Courthouse at Foley Square (Alan Roche)

stern *Asia* with her feet resting on a plinth of human skulls, a chained slave bowing next to her, and on the other side there is languid, dissipated, half-nude *Africa*. Rightly, *The Continents* have been called the best examples of architectural sculpture in the United States.

After finishing the Custom House, Cass Gilbert continued to leave an impressive mark on Gotham. His Woolworth Building (1912), just a few blocks up Broadway from the Custom House, was the first skyscraper to be erected in Manhattan.

Departing from the Classical model, Gilbert, at the specific request of the retailing giant Frank Woolworth, created a Gothic masterpiece sometimes called the "Cathedral of Commerce." One of the most lavishly ornamented buildings in the City, the Cathedral's terracotta décor lacks major sculptural elements. The last building Gilbert planned for New York was the US Courthouse (1934-1936) at Foley Square (adjacent to the north side of the municipal building). Perhaps as a nod to numismatic design, Gilbert included four large coin-like medallions picturing Plato, Aristotle, Demosthenes and Moses in each corner of the frieze. As we shall see in a future installment of this series, the use of medallions, some imitating actual coins, became an increasingly fashionable way to adorn architecture in the Art Deco period of the 1920s and 30s. **ANSM**

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What It Takes To Move a Collection of Over 1 Million Objects

Since 1907, the site at Audubon Terrace has been the permanent residence for one of the oldest museum and research institutions in the country—the American Numismatic Society. Soon the ANS' collections and library will be relocated to a new building in lower Manhattan's financial center. The ANS' new facility, with its greatly expanded space, will enable the staff to continue maintaining the Society's world-class collections of important historical numismatic artifacts for many years to come. Most importantly all objects will be stored in one single, 1,700 square foot vault. Presently, the ANS has three vaults, two of which are housed within the same security area. The third one is on a separate floor. The new arrangement will increase security and put all of the curatorial offices in close proximity to the main vault.

In preparation for our move to the new building, a complete inventory of the ANS collections—consisting of about a million numismatic objects dating from the 7th century BC to the present—has been undertaken for the first time. The main goal of this assessment is to determine the exact number and location of the coins, medals and decorations and other materials amassed in approximately 12,000 drawer-trays and other shelving units. The total number of objects and their location is necessary for a well-organized move. Another purpose of this on-going collection management program is to identify and track missing or misfiled items. Before the curatorial staff started this inventory program, misplaced objects had been noted in a less sys-

tematic fashion, usually during study of individual coin trays. Now the creation of a complete inventory has become a part of our regular curatorial job.

Computers greatly help in this task. Sebastian Heath, the ANS Director of Information Technology, designed a data-base, based on File Maker, a commercially available program, which captures the information for this project. This system provides full "life cycle" management in accordance with the requirements of the inventory, compacts and stores the records in the ANS' data-base. The inventory is, of course, a long-term project, but the move to the new location requires the curators to provide movers and insurers with the basic number and location of all objects in the collection. Every member of the ANS curatorial staff is involved in this process. In addition, the permanent staff benefits tremendously from the help of an increased number of curatorial assistants, interns and volunteers.

Alexandra Halidisz and Sofia Gofman have made major strides in all three vaults. Alexandra is a graduate of Hofstra University and current-



Alexandra Halidisz

ly a student in the Hunter College Graduate Program in Art History. She has been working for the last year as Curatorial Assistant for the Margaret Thompson Assistant Curator, Peter van Alfen. Sofia Gofman is also a Hofstra graduate and presently a second year student in Museum Studies



Sofia Gofman

at the City College of New York. Together with Peter van Alfen, the two interns have finished the inventory of the Museum's extraordinary ancient Greek collections. This section - around 98,000 objects from the Archaic, Classical, Hellenistic and Roman periods - is housed in more than 1,300 trays. These include the first known coins from Lydia and Ionia; an outstanding group of Athenian coins, including two decadrachms; the world's best collection of coins of Alexander the Great; many regal and civic coinages of the 3rd and 2nd centuries B.C.; a remarkable series from Southern Italy and Sicily; provincial issues struck under the Romans, as well as examples of many other examples of ancient people's coinages. As of the beginning of the June, Alexandra and Sophia also finished the inventory of the nearly 97,000 objects from the Roman and

Byzantine collections in the second lower level vault.

The most difficult part of our inventory will be the huge collections



Robin and Ted Withington

of the Main Vault, which presently houses all items other than those of the ancient European and Mediterranean World. The materials in this section range from the medieval through modern periods for

Europe, the Americas and Africa, and include all ancient, medieval and modern issues from East and South Asia as well as all post-Classical issues from the Near East. Among the outstanding holdings are the single most complete collection of Islamic coins, the world's largest assemblage of glass coin weights and the famous "Jem Sultan" collection of Ottoman Turkish coinage. Another area of treasures is the American section, featuring one of the best collections of United States coinage together with rare and important pieces from other countries—many from the permanent loan collection deposited with the ANS by the Hispanic Society of America. Care and management of these areas are under the supervision of Michael L. Bates, Curator of Islamic Coins, and Robert Wilson Hoge, Curator of American Coins and Currency. For the inventory and a host of other tasks, Curators Bates and Hoge have relied heavily on



Left: Richard Perricelli and right: Michael Bates

Dawn Bennett, our indispensable upstairs Curatorial Assistant who is an undergraduate in Classical Archaeology at Hunter College. At the time of writing, Dawn has com-

Olympic Games, Athens 1896

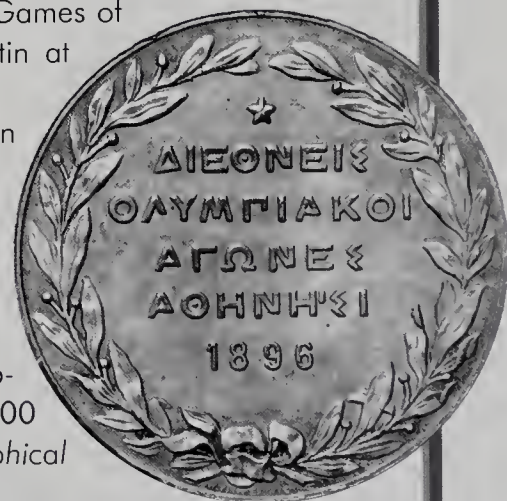
I have been noting various kinds of additional work needed to pack and transfer the collections while at the same time watching for items of particular interest. One lucky find that I made—in an unlabeled tray and lying in an unlabeled box—was an example of the commemorative medal of the first International Olympic Games of the modern era, held through the efforts of Baron Pierre de Coubertin at Athens in 1896.



This piece had been given one of our "provisional" accession numbers (indicating that the actual records on its acquisition are not readily available) along with a very brief and inadequate description. I was especially happy to run across this medal because we are working on plans for a future exhibit on numismatics relating to the Olympic games. A popular work, the first Olympic medal was produced by the die-sinking establishment of Wilhelm Pittner, in Vienna, Austria, which struck 25,000 of them in 21 days, as noted in Leonard Forrer's *Biographical Dictionary of Medallists* (London: Spink & Son, 1909), p.

623. Since I have been focusing mostly on "problem" trays, I

have also had occasion to see many items in our "backlog" of duplicates, casts, counterfeits, electrotypes and other suspicious sorts of things that have been relegated in the past to areas awaiting some future attention. With the size of our collections, and the volume of work always under way, such pieces have usually lacked the study necessary to do something with them, to identify them, box them, labeled them, catalog and file them (or dispose of them suitably). Then too, we often find that identical items may be encountered in various different locations within the cabinet—duplicate pieces which have been given slightly different descriptions, in some cases, and filed inconsistently over the years. I have had an interesting opportunity to note an array of early European medals which require a great deal of further study, including old reproductions of medals which are otherwise lacking in the cabinet.



Greece/Austria, Olympic Games Participation Medal, Athens, 1896. struck in Vienna. 0000.999.70623

—Robert Hoge

pleted surveying more than 600 trays, containing around 55,000 numismatic objects.

Inventorying the paper money collection has been undertaken by



Jihan Varisco

Museum Volunteer Richard Perricelli. He and Bates have worked through the ANS' massive collection of *Notgeld*—the colorful

emergency notes printed during and after the First World War in Germany and elsewhere. Other holdings include rare examples of Chinese and Russian banknotes. So far, Perricelli has counted about 13,000 currency-holders' and albums' in the collection. Bates has also tackled one of the most problematic areas, the upper



Dan Isaac

collections of military decorations and insignia in the United States is housed here. This impressive collection, based on that of Archer Huntington, contains some real rarities of US and European decorations. Also located in the upper floor of the Main Vault is the Society's huge collection of medals, which represent a considerable challenge. Many of these art medals have not been registered. In addition the cataloguing of this material is often difficult, as not many catalogues exist for such

floor of our main vault, which is has been in serious need of organization, cataloguing and filing of miscellanies materials.

One of the few public



Andrew Schloss and Jonathan H.G. Torn

objects. Thus curators and volunteers have to create their own cataloguing system while creating an inventory of the collection. Long-term Museum Volunteer Ted Withington has already worked through 3,786 trays of medals and has been collecting information about the location and the sizes of all items, many of which have never been entered into the Society's computer records.

Masonic Medal From Great Britain



Early one morning while doing inventory, I found - amidst the many medals and decorations - a dark red oval case with a gold loop peaking out of the top. Upon opening the two metal clasps therein lay a stunning bright gold medal which greeted my eyes with an ornate image of three men in quaint dress, one holding a scroll, one holding a sword and the third looking on. I hurried to the library to investigate the piece and, to my surprise, saw the very same item featured prominently on one of the front pages of a 1938 book. The medal, (ANS 1948.40.1) was, according to *Genealogy of the Banks and Allied Families*, a Masonic medal from Great Britain.

It was presented to Brother James Banks in 1790 "for his steady & upright conduct in the office of Rt. Wl. Master." With a little investigative work, I found that along with this medal, James Lenox

Banks also gave the ANS Library, in April 1948, the book mentioned above, which he compiled, as well as correspondence between E. M. L. Ehlers (The Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New York) and various Masonic Antiquarians, which he had contacted, in reference to finding the name

of the lodge which presented this medal. The reply on file stated that the name could not be found in any registers. They were able to report that the medal was made in London about 1790, but the makers' mark I.H. could not be identified. There were however other medals of the same pattern in England, one being at the Grand Lodge Museum, London.

There is also on file an article from *The Freemason*, a British newsletter, dated January 14, 1899 in which the medal was pictured in hopes of finding out more information. It seems that all efforts were in vain, for the last line of a memorandum reads, "I wrote many letters and followed many clues...I decided the search was hopeless."

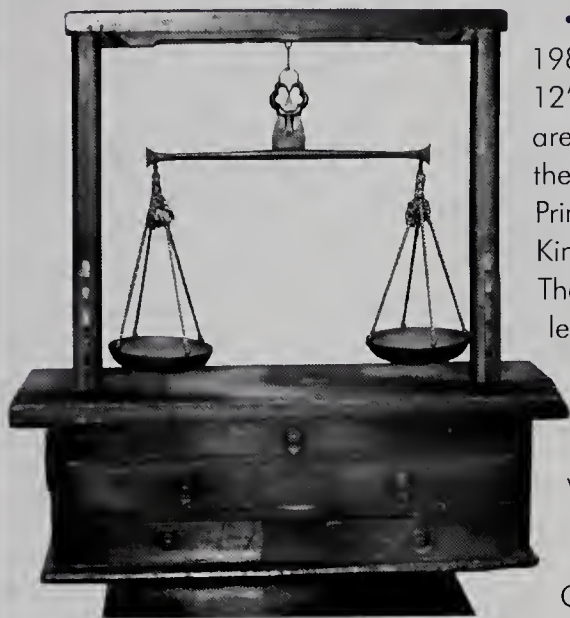
-Dawn Bennett



Treasures in the Vault

Many curious and odd objects have surfaced from the dusty corners of the vaults, as a result of the inventory, among which is a group of metallic ore samples. With the rocks there were a number of very old identifying paper tickets, but a geologist will be needed to restore the rocks to their identification. This lot does not seem to have been formally accessioned. Things that have also come to light are:

- A very large Chinese balance set, in a wooden frame measuring almost 3 feet high and 30 inches wide, including four drawers with 43 different weights. For many years it was kept in George Miles' office where some of the older members may remember seeing it. It was probably a gift of Helen Boyd in 1957.



Chinese balance set, 1957.187.1057

- A collection of 741 military buttons and insignia given to the ANS by Stack's in 1988. These are still on the original owner's carefully assembled and labeled 9" by 12" cards, from which some pieces were removed and retained or sold. Most of these are British, with a few other European countries. The card shown has the insignia of the Life Guards, the First King's Dragoon Guards, the Bays, the Third Carabineers Prince of Wales' Dragoon Guards, the Royal Scots Greys 2nd Dragoons, 3rd The King's Own Hussars, 7th Queen's Own Hussars, and 9th Queen's Royal Lancers. These objects are fascinating, but they lie at the outermost limits of the Society's collecting mission. All the buttons and insignia are individually described in the Society's online inventory.

- Some important large plaques and plaster casts inserted into the narrow space between the ceiling and a row of cabinets. We hope that the new building will allow us to store these properly on shelves where they can be studied and admired. Among these are a cross with the Virgin Mary and angels sculpted by the medallist Giovanni Carieti, that was donated by Edward D. Adams in 1919. Carieti, who was entirely self-taught, was born in Naples but moved to New York in 1912. He has a long notice in the Supplement to Forrer's *Biographical Dictionary of Medallists*, enumerating 148 works, of which about two-thirds are religious. Forrer

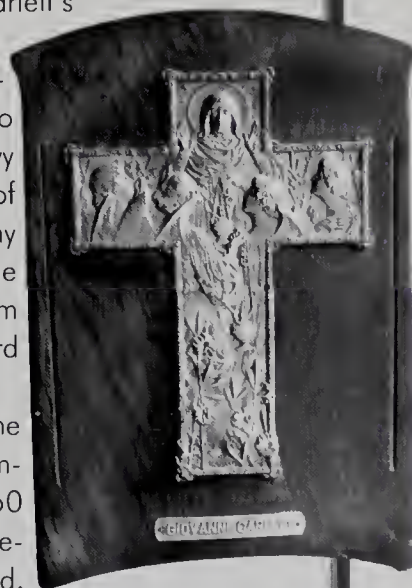
quotes at length a notice in *Revue graphique belge* that begins "really strange and most interesting is this figure of 'Gicar' [one of Carieti's pseudonyms] he has succeeded in making his name known throughout Italy by his literary works also we have to do with a personality so complex, with a temperament so extraordinary, that it is impossible to reproduce all the phases, all the metamorphoses of his very complex personality." It seems that the ANS owns only five examples of Carieti's many medallic productions.

- A plaque honoring William Herbert Sheldon, Ph.D., M.D., whose name will be well-known to all collectors of large cents and to all who were members of the ANS about a decade ago. Sheldon is also known as the scholar who organized the project to take frontal and side nude photographs of entering Ivy League undergraduates in the fifties and sixties, attempting to demonstrate a supposed correlation of body shape and personality. The citation reads "during the past century and longer, there have been many prominent numismatists associated with the United States large cents, but not one has ever equaled the contributions and accomplishments of Dr. William H. Sheldon." It was he who took 128 large cent from the ANS collection and substituted others of lesser quality. There does not seem to be an accession record for this item.

- A nicely bound little book, 7-1/4" in height, in a slip-case covered with marbled paper, labeled on the spine "French War-Time Currency 1914-1917." It contains 114 municipal emergency notes "rem-boursable après le guerre." This was a 1967 gift of Samuel R. Milbank, President of the ANS from 1960 to 1978, and contains also his careful handwritten captions and typed introduction. He states "the present collection of these notes is believed to be complete." The individual notes have yet to be catalogued.

Along the same lines, a large heavy album was found that once contained "the greatest collection of greater and post [-war] Russian paper ever made" according to the donor, Farran Zerbe, who gave us the album in 1943. It was put together by an unnamed diplomat who was in Russia during the revolutionary period. Many of the items have been removed and integrated into our main collection, but there are still 287 pieces that await cataloguing. Another album has 177 "Cash Substitutes in the Panic of 1907," the collection of A. Piatt Andrew, with his article on the subject tipped onto the first page of the album. This was the gift of Helen A. Patch in 1958. Yet another album, donated by Wayte Raymond in 1940, contains 546 French revolutionary assignats. All of these albums and some others of less interest should be catalogued by volunteer experts, once we have relocated to the new building.

- A very dusty flat cardboard carton that, frankly, we are afraid to open. It is labeled "tobacco leaves." One can poke a finger into it and feel, through a plastic wrapper, what indeed seem to be the stems of tobacco leaves. It is perfectly legitimate, of course, for the ANS to own tobacco leaves, which were used as currency (by the barrel) in early colonial Virginia. The carton and its contents are best left alone until someone can deal with them properly.



Adoration of the Virgin,
by Giovanni Carieti (ca.
1907-12), 1912.118.1
Gift of of Edward D.
Adams

-Michael Bates

Whittington and his wife Robin are also in the process of creating an inventory of the Medieval European section of the cabinet.

During this summer we anticipate assistance from additional interns, including Andrew Schloss, a student at the University of Rochester; Jonathan Thorn, a student at McGill University; Jihan Varisco, a recent High School Graduate, and High School student Daniel Isaac. They will work as needed under the supervision of the curatorial staff, all of whom believe that our common efforts will help to finish this necessary inventory project very soon, and that they will help us to relocate the ANS' numismatic collections successfully and efficiently.

As with any move—whether of a large museum or a household—one benefits greatly from the difficult exercise of accounting for one's possessions and re-arranging them in a new environment. In this process we will have to find spaces for our large

medalic models, the small collection of paintings of numismatists, old coin cabinets, old photographic glass plates, and much more. All these items keep turning up in the many corners of the old ANS building on Audubon Terrace. There are some

surprises and real finds, but most of the work is mundane, repetitive and tiring. The curators are very grateful to have the assistance of all interns and volunteers in this monumental task.

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IRAQ MUSEUM COINS FOUND SAFE

BY MICHAEL L. BATES

The Iraq Museum, which has been very much in the news lately, formerly included the only active numismatic center in the Arab Middle East, with a staff of at least three. It held a major collection of coins from archeological sites as well as gifts, and published a numismatic journal and a monograph series. Published news reports of looting, and the subsequent bitter debate about blame for this barbarity, led Islamic numismatists and some others to demand "But what about the coins?" No news could be obtained, either from the international press or from the few academics who had access to direct information. The earliest post-looting visitor to the museum was John Curtis, from the British Museum—the husband of Vesta Curtis, of the BM's Department of Coins and Medals.

Finally, we now have the information sought, in the report of U.S. Marine Col. Matthew Bogdanos, head of the team assigned by the Department of Defense to investigate the Museum situation. It is entitled "Briefing from the Team Investigating Antiquity Loss in Iraq," in DefenseLINK, online (<http://www.defenselink.mil/transcripts/2003/tr20030516-0202.html>), May 16, 2003. It was brought to wider notice by Dr. Francis Deblauwe in an e-mail news list (more below) on May 23. He noted "the full transcript of the briefing provides a much better



The entry to the exhibit of the al-Sarraf collection

picture than the reports published in the newspapers." This is certainly true for the interesting paragraph that mentions the coins:

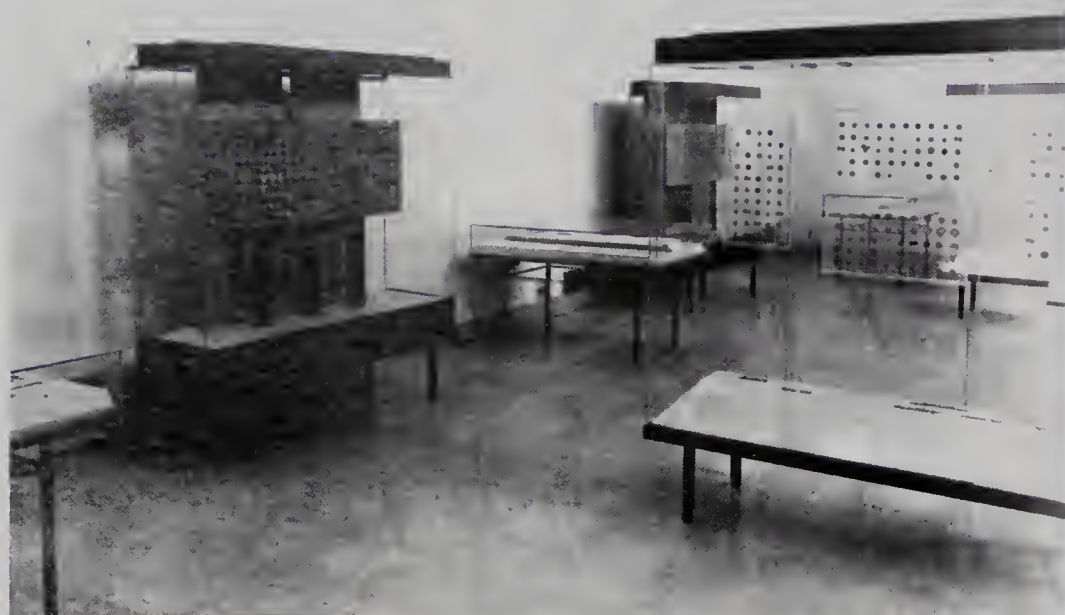
"Turning to the basement-level magazine, the evidence here

strongly suggests that this magazine or storage room was compromised or entered not by random looters but by thieves with an intimate knowledge of the museum and its storage practices, for it is here they attempted to steal the most trafficable and easily transportable items stored in the most remote corner of the museum. The front door of this basement magazine was intact, but its bricked rear doorway was broken and entered. This magazine has four rooms, three of which were virtually untouched. Indeed, even the fourth room appears untouched except for a single corner, where almost 30 small boxes originally containing cylinder seals, amulets, pendants and jewelry had been emptied, while hundreds of surrounding larger but empty boxes were untouched. The thieves here had keys that were previously hidden elsewhere in the museum. These keys were to the storage cabinets that lay immediately adjacent to these boxes. In those storage cabinets were tens of thousands of Greek, Roman, Hellenistic and Islamic gold and silver coins, one of the

finest collections anywhere. Ironically, the thieves appear to have dropped the keys to those storage cabinets in one of those plastic boxes on the floor. After frantically and unsuccessfully searching for them in the dark — there was no electricity, and they were using foam padding, lighting that afire for light — after searching for them in the dark and throwing the boxes in every direction, they left without opening any of the storage cabinets. After a methodical search, the [Department of Defense] team found the keys underneath the debris, underneath these strewn boxes. The inventory of this room will also take weeks, but it appears that little was taken and a catastrophic loss narrowly averted.”

Col. Bogdanos identified himself at the press conference, after reading his report, as a reserve officer, normally a homicide prosecutor with the New York County [Manhattan] District Attorney’s Office for some fifteen years, with a master’s degree in classical studies. The reference to the gold and silver coins raises a question about the coppers. Normally, copper coins would be stored with the precious metal coins of the country or dynasty that issued them, so they should be in the same cabinets. Perhaps Col. Bogdanos was only told about the gold and silver as being the most significant materials.

The Museum’s main coin collection, then, appears to be safe, although it would be reassuring to know that the cabinets have been opened to confirm that the coins are still inside. The fate of another part of the Museum’s coin collection has also been resolved. Early news reports referred to 1600 coins thought to be missing. With the



A view of the al-Sarraf collection in the old exhibit

help of two young Arab-Americans, Ban and Fawaz Saraf, who contacted the ANS for help not long after the war, it was possible to establish that these must be the Islamic collection of their father Abdullah Shukur al-Sarraf, donated to the Museum in 1969. The entire collection (1593 coins to be precise)

was displayed in a room of its own, Hall 7 on the upper floor. The two Sarafs came to visit the Society on April 25, with a photocopy of the Museum’s publication *al-Maskukat*, number 2, devoted entirely to the collection and the new exhibit hall. There were already rumors that the collection was removed from the exhibit long

before 2003. The Sarafs have since learned from people in Baghdad that the collection was stored away, like everything else on exhibit, while the Museum was closed in the 1990s, and is still in a vault outside the Museum. The entire al-Sarraf collection is listed in *al-Maskukat* 2, but only the rare and interesting coins are illustrated

there.

The Museum’s numismatic staff has published extensively: four monographs, on the gold and silver coins of the Umayyad and Abbasid Caliphs and on the coins of the Medieval Turkish Atabegs; some hundreds of articles in

the journal of the Iraq Department of Antiquities, *Sumer*, since 1945; and a journal produced by the numismatic department itself, *al-Maskukat* (“Coins”), since 1969.

Thirteen issues of the latter were produced, of which the Society’s library has the first six and a photocopy of the combined volume



One of the earliest known Islamic dirhams, struck in CE 698, before the general introduction of the reformed type—perhaps the Iraq Museum’s star coin.

10-11. The University of Chicago seems to have the only publicly available full set in North America.

Just recently, some additional news has been received, from Dr. Lamia Al-Gailani of London, about the Museum’s former numismatic staff. The department

itself was closed during the difficult times of the nineties, and as a result of retirements. Nasir al-Naqshabandi, the founder of numismatic research in Iraq, died in the sixties (his son Usama is now Director of the National Library in Baghdad). Muhammad Baqir al-Husayni has also died, a few years ago. Nahid Abd al-Razzaq Daftar is believed to be teaching in another Arab country. Widad Ali al-Qazzaz and Mahab Darwish al-Bakri have both retired, but the latter still serves as consultant for numismatics at the Museum. The Museum authorities, according to Dr. Al-Gailani, had hoped to re-open the department when conditions permit.

Several interesting websites and newlists have developed in the wake of the war and looting. Dr. Deblauwe, who made the above excerpts public, maintains the fascinating "2003 Iraq War & Archaeology" site at <http://cctr.umkc.edu/user/fdeblauwe/iraq.html>. Dr. Deblauwe is a former academic classicist, with degrees from UCLA and the Catholic University of Louvain. Most recently, he has been a "competitive intelligence analyst" with Sprint Corporation. He is a frequent contributor to the Iraqcrisis e-mail list, which is managed at the University of Chicago by Charles E. Jones, a bibliographer and researcher at the Oriental Institute. This list has become the principal source for in-depth information on the looting and its aftermath, collected from a variety of sources. The list is available for subscription at <https://listhost.uchicago.edu/mailman/listinfo/iraqcrisis>. Mr. Jones also maintains the Oriental Institute's "Lost Treasures from Iraq" site, which includes a bibliography of works cataloguing the Museum's collections (at <http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/IRAQ/iraq.html>).



Another view of the al-Sarraf collection in the old exhibit

The entry http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/IRAQ/iraq_bibliography.html#IRAQ%20MUSEUM%20OBJECTS%20-%20COINS, provides a still incomplete listing of the Iraq Museum's numismatic publications. The site <http://www.baghdadmuseum.org/> is an excellent resource for all aspects of the Museum's collections, with a program to restore the Museum and create an interactive database of its collections (but

includes nothing about coins!). The museumstuff.com site can quickly call up a number of links to Iraq Museum information, <http://www.museumstuff.com/cgi-bin/go.pl?w=Iraq+Museum>. A pre-war site prepared by a Baghdad travel agency provides a visual tour of the Museum as it was before the recent disturbances: http://www.albaghdadiyatours.com/IRAQI_MUSEUM.htm. **ANSM**

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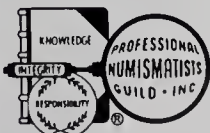
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The History Of The ANS

The Fifth Decade

ABRIDGED BY OLIVER D. HOOVER FROM HOWARD
ADELSON'S HISTORY OF THE ANS

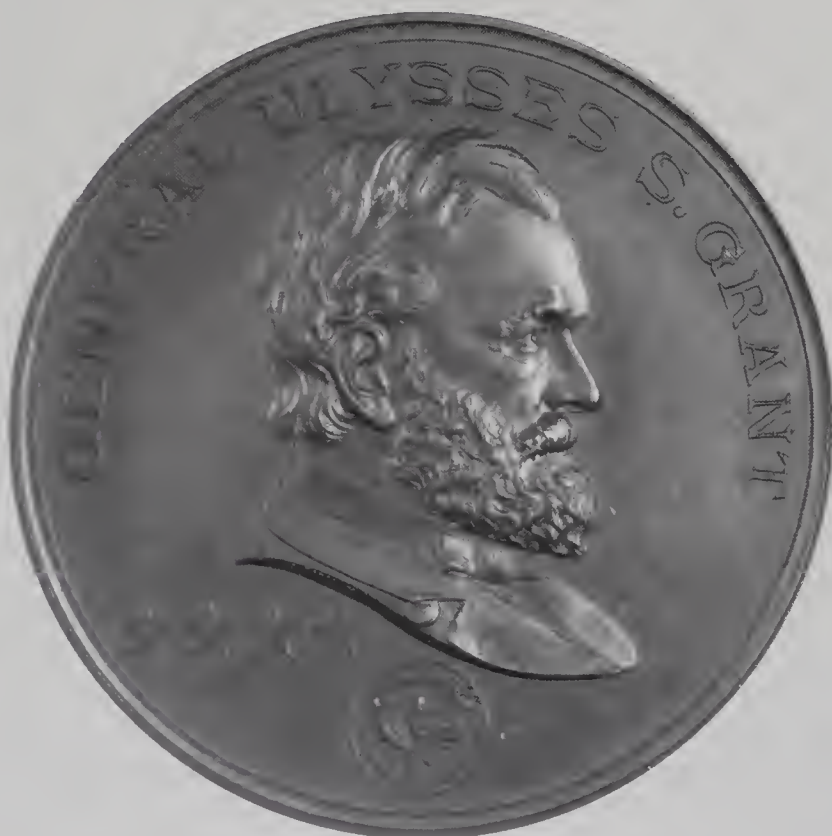
In the last installment of this series we saw the American Numismatic and Archaeological society struggle with the perennial problem of maintaining proper quarters at the same time that it was expanding as an important organization on both the national and international stage. In its fifth decade, under the leadership of Andrew C. Zabriskie and Archer M. Huntington the ANS triumphed over some of its old difficulties and created new opportunities for itself at the opening of the 20th century.

Medals

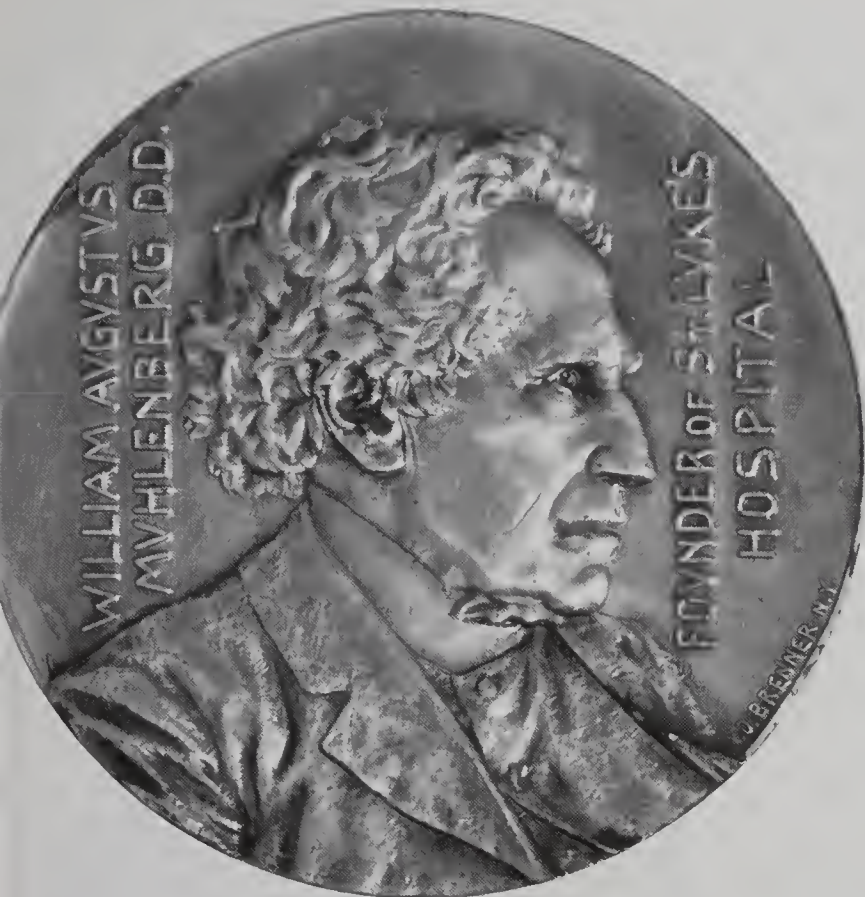
In the late 19th century the popularity of medallic art reached the peak of its popularity both in Europe and in the Americas. Medals were the common vehicle through which to commemorate exemplary individuals as well as important events in the lives of organizations and nations. As we have seen in previous installments of the ANS history, the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society naturally had an early interest in the art of the medal and produced

several noteworthy specimens honoring the likes of Abraham Lincoln and Christopher Columbus, as well as the Society's presidents, Charles E. Anthon and Daniel Parish, Jr. However, as 1800s waned and the new century began to dawn, the Society advanced the cause of the American medal with increased vigor.

In 1896 the ANS struck a medal to commemorate the opening of the St. Luke's Hospital building on Cathedral Heights and in the follow-



General Ulysses S. Grant, Tomb Dedication, 1897. ANS AE 64mm commemorative medal, by Tiffany & Co. (1985.81.161)
Gift of Daniel M. Friedenbereg

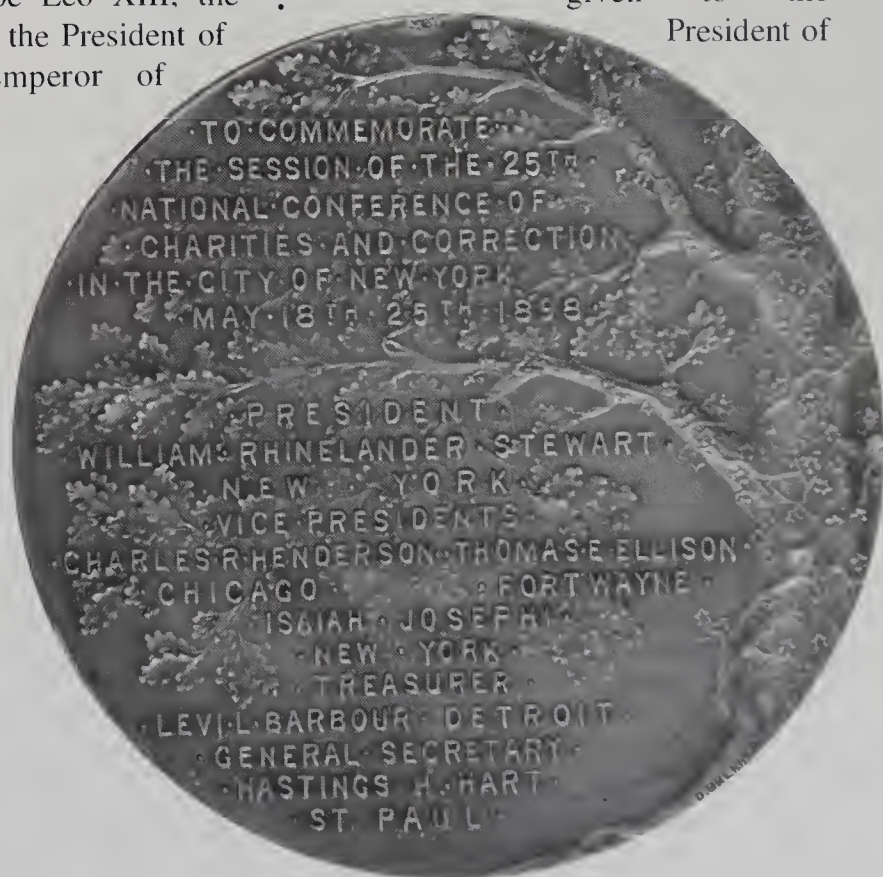
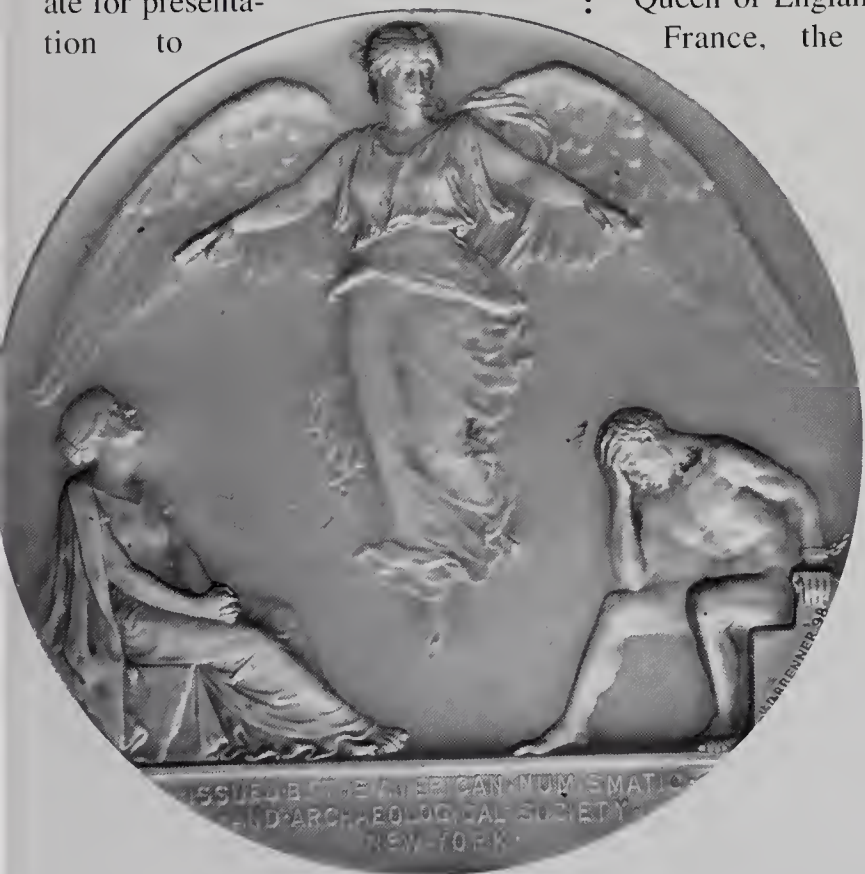


New St. Luke's Hospital, Opening and Dedication 1896. ANS AR 51mm commemorative medal by Victor D. Brenner (1987.147.11) Gift of David R. Lit

ing year another medal was produced to mark the completion of Grant's Tomb. The symbolic importance of this New York monument, which was erected with the aid of American as well as international donations, made the latter medal especially appropriate for presentation to

world leaders and in 1897 the Society sent silver specimens to a host of foreign and domestic luminaries that included such figures as the President of the United States, the Mayor of New York, the Chinese Viceroy Li-Huang Xiang, Pope Leo XIII, the Queen of England, the President of France, the Emperor of

Germany, the Tsar of Russia, the Emperor of Japan, the Emperor of China, the Queen of Holland, the King of Sweden, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Italy and the King of Spain. A bronze copy was given to the President of



25th National Conference of Charities and Correction, 1898. ANS AR 76mm commemorative medal, by Victor D. Brenner (1898.25.7) Gift of V.D. Brenner

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY



Visit of H.R.H. Prince Henry of Prussia to the United States, 1902. ANS AR 70mm commemorative medal, by Victor D. Brenner (1902.25.1) Gift of V.D. Brenner

Venezuela, while an example in gold was presented to General Horace Porter, Grant's aide de camp and close friend during the Civil War. As a point of the official responses to the Grant medals were carefully collected and bound together for preservation in the Society's Library.

When it was announced that the Twenty-fifth National Conference of Charities and Correction would be held in New York on May 18, 1898, William Rhinelander Stewart, the president of the conference, approached the ANS to strike a commemorative medal for the occasion. The Society agreed to his proposal with the understanding that it would have control over the design, retain the canceled dies, and have the right to purchase specimens for the collection.

The obverse design, which included a depiction of the Angel of Mercy descending to personifications of the poor and the imprisoned, was created by Victor D. Brenner, the future designer of the Lincoln cent. It was so well received that the Conference requested and received the right to use the design as its official seal. In the same year, a second medal, designed by Edward Hagaman Hall, was also produced for Charter Day, a celebration honoring the consolidation of the five boroughs of Greater New York.

In 1900, the Society issued another of Brenner's medal designs to commemorate a visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to the United States and invited Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy and renowned collector, to become an honorary member. The invitation, which was graciously accepted, came with an example of the ANS medal struck in gold.

The Paris Exposition of 1900

Thanks to George R. Kunz, the hon-



Port of New York City, Municipalities Consolidation, 1898. ANS AR 64mm commemorative medal, by Tiffany & Co. (0000.999.4301)

orable special agent to the commander general of the United States at the Paris Exposition of 1900, it was possible for the Society to take part in this great international event. Plans for the Society's participation quickly moved forward, which included the naming of J. Sanford Saltus, Augustus Saint Gaudens, and Victor D. Brenner as its representatives in Paris, until the meeting held on January 15, 1900. On that evening Daniel Parish, Jr. objected to ANS involvement in the Exposition on the grounds that "the medals produced in this country [the United States] could not compete with those of France in artistic merit." The response to this concern was to form the ANS exhibit with its main focus on American



France. Universal International Exposition, 1900. AR 63.5mm participation medal, by J.C. Chaplain, awarded to ANS (1903.2.1)

numismatic history, rather than artistry. To this end, a variety of Colonial and United States coin types were selected for the exhibit, along with medals illustrating facets of American history and various insignia of American military and patriotic societies. These items were displayed in the Society's rooms on March 1, 1900, before they were packed up, insured and shipped to France.

The ANS exhibit proved to be a great success and was deemed worthy of a prize medal and a diploma from the organizers of the Paris Exposition. The somewhat novel inclusion of insignia generated a good deal of interest and led to the decision to devote part of the Society's cabinet to a collection of this material. A Committee of Insignia of Military and Hereditary Societies (shortened to the Committee on American Insignia in 1901) was soon formed and charged with forming an insignia collection. The success of this committee can be gauged by the fact that by 1905 the ANS already possessed 134 insignia, forming the nucleus of the collection that now consists of more than 3,000 pieces.

Donations

Around the same time that the new insignia collection began to grow, the Society benefited from the generous donations of two of its members. In 1897, Parish Hackley Barhydt, a Society member since 1895, died. However, despite his relative inactivity in the doings of the ANS, his love of the organization was recognized by his widow, who established a \$200 fund in his memory.

Even more impressive was the gift of 5,286 Civil War tokens presented by Edward Groh in 1900. This donation represented the first sizeable collection acquired by the Society and later formed the cornerstone for George Hetrich's monumental study, *Civil War Tokens and Tradesmen's Store Cards* (1924). The tokens were especially well received not only because of their quantity and quality, but also because of the high regard in which members of the Society held Groh. He had been one of the original founders of the ANS and had shown an unflagging interest in the Society's affairs from the very beginning. In recognition of his tireless efforts on behalf of the organization he was honored by the presentation of an inscribed silver loving cup.

Edward Groh's death on January 2, 1905, came as a great blow to the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society.

The School for Coin and Medal Designing and Die Cutting

The Society's frequent involvement in the production of medals to mark special events, and a personal concern over the quality of American medallic art led ANS President, Andrew C. Zabriskie, to suggest that a regular series of art medals should be struck, following the manner of the limited edition books then being produced by the Grolier Club. To this end a Medal Committee was formed and by 1904 the first new medal had been issued, based on a Brenner design and honoring Amerigo Vespucci, the Italian explorer for whom the Americas are named.

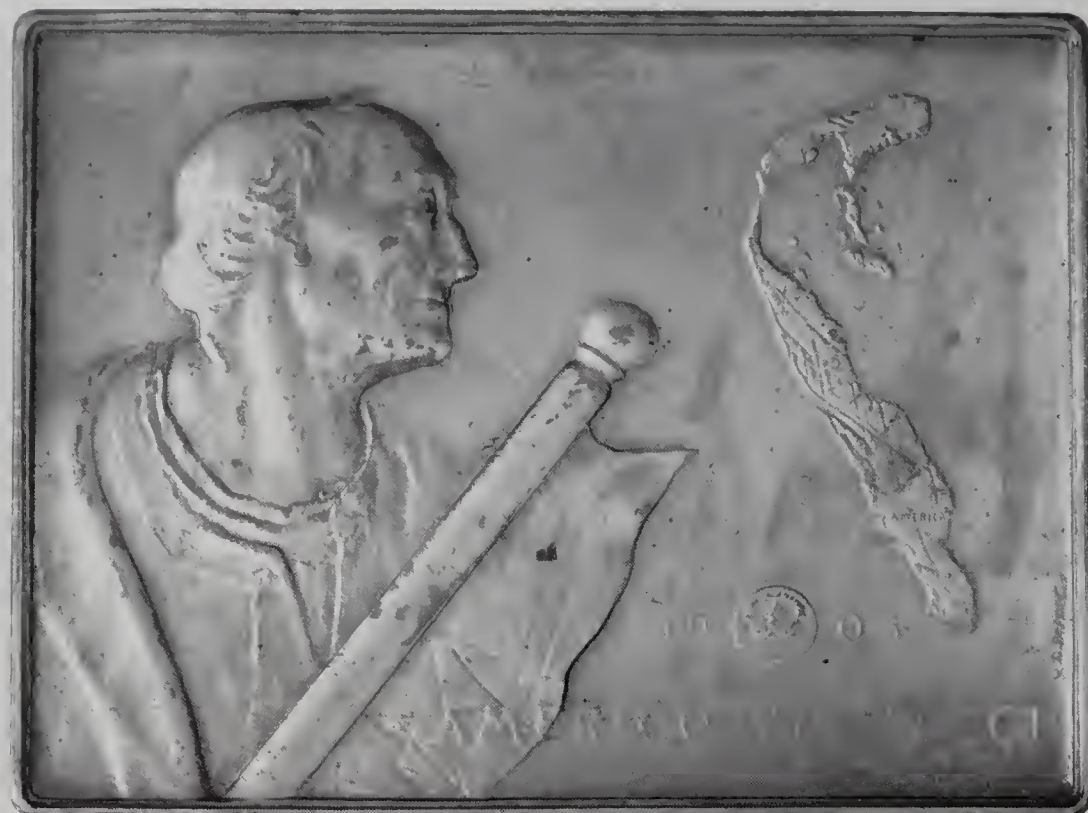
At the same time that Zabriskie recommended the series that the Vespucci medal later inaugurated, the National Academy of Design offered the Society space in its new building for a School for Coin and Medal Designing and Die Cutting. Such an opportunity was too great to pass up

and by November of 1900 preliminary steps had been taken to take advantage of the offer. It was proposed that the school should open immediately on a schedule of three sessions a week with eight to ten pupils and two instructors. One of the instructors was to be responsible for teaching the art of drawing and die design, while the other would teach the modeling of the designs and the incising of metals. The cost of operations for the academic year was estimated at \$800, to be raised by subscription from Society members.

The first teacher at the school was Charles J. Pike, a well regarded medallist and sculptor, who gave instruction twice a week for the impressive salary of fifty dollars per month. He began with only two pupils, but by January of 1901 the class had expanded to nine. However, by May it was down to seven pupils. Enrollment declined still further in the following year, when only four students attended. In an attempt to improve enrollment it was decided to add some instruction in the design of artistic jewellery. It was hoped that individuals interested in this course might later be directed towards medallic art. Unfortunately, the plan failed to yield results and participation continued to dwindle. The school was also plagued by the fact that it was unable to find a diesinker willing to teach what students there were. Thus, in 1905, the Society abandoned the idea of the school and used the remaining balance of the funds raised to pay for it, \$203.94, to purchase books, coins, and medals with the tacit approval of the subscribers.

Reorganization

In November of 1905 it became necessary for the ANS to revise its Constitution and By-Laws, in part because the New York Law of 1848, under which it had been incorporated, was repealed and the Society now fell under the Membership Corporations' Law. Section 14 of the latter law required a vote of the majority at an annual meeting in order to change the



Amerigo Vespucci, 400th Anniversary Celebration, 1903. ANS AR 76 x 58mm commemorative plaque, by Victor D. Brenner (1904.28.1) Gift of the ANS Medals Committee

number of directors or managers, while Section 31 limited the total number of managers to thirty. Section 8 also required nine members to be present in order to constitute a quorum. In order to comply with the law twelve amendments were made to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society and unanimously adopted at the Annual Meeting held in January of 1906.

Not only did the Constitution of the

ANS change in 1905, but so did the presidency. In December of the previous year Andrew C. Zabriskie resigned his post for reasons that are still unclear. In his stead, Archer M. Huntington, a wealthy philanthropist and accomplished scholar of Spanish culture and literature, was elected as the new President. His tenure in office would mark a turning point in the history of the Society and pave the way for a more prosperous future.

Another notable addition to the organization in 1905 was Edward T. Newell, an independent student of Greek and Hellenistic numismatic subjects, who accepted the post of Assistant Curator. His work on difficult and sometimes obscure facets of ancient coinage would become the sturdy foundation upon which many later studies were built.

A New Home

An almost constant theme throughout the early history of the Society was the lack of a true permanent home and the constant need to seek out and move into new quarters. Under the direction of Archer M. Huntington the somewhat nomadic life that the ANS had been leading was brought to an end, heralding the start of a new era of stability for the Society.

In May of 1906 the lease of the Society's rooms at the Union Dime Savings Bank was due to expire, making it necessary to look for quarters elsewhere. Faced with this situation, Huntington, who also happened to be the President of the Hispanic Society of America, suggested that the ANS make use of rooms in the Hispanic Society building located at Audobon Terrace. Although there was some initial concern about moving as far uptown as Broadway and 155th Street, in late 1905 the decision was taken to accept the offer of the Hispanic Society and by May 21, 1906 the ANS was safely ensconced at its new location. As a sign of thanks, the Hispanic Society of America was inscribed as an honorary member of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society in 1907. To this day it remains the oldest honorary member still on the rolls. In response, the ANS was elected to honorary membership in the Hispanic Society.

Nevertheless, the quarters furnished by the Hispanic Society were only ever conceived of as a stopgap measure, for in January of 1906, Archer M. Huntington had presented to the ANS a plot of ground at Audobon Terrace for the erection of a proper



Architect's Sketch of the ANS Building (1905). "The American Numismatic Society 1858-1958" by Howard L. Adelson, p 148.

building for the Society. This gift was gratefully accepted and subscriptions were immediately solicited from the membership in order to raise the money for the cost of building. By March 19, more than \$20,000 had already been received, making it possible to press ahead with the granting of construction contracts. The projected cost of the building, which was to be in the free classic style and in harmony with the design of the Hispanic Society building, was \$47,000.

Construction was well under way by the end of 1906, but in the following year it was reported that the total subscriptions only amounted to \$23,985.08, forcing the Society to borrow the remainder of the \$47,000 in order to complete the building in 1908. On April 6, 1908 the ANS held its fiftieth Annual Meeting in the new, but still incomplete, building. The celebration of this anniversary was especially joyous and marked by numerous congratulatory messages from organizations and individuals both in the United States and abroad. On this occasion Sanford J. Saltus presented to the Society with the gavel, which is still used by ANS Presidents to this day, and more sig-

nificantly, President Huntington donated \$25,000 to complete the payments for the building. Thus, the Society could begin its new life at its new location entirely debt free.

On May 13, 1908, the ANS building was formally opened to the public and received favorable attention from the press. New vistas now lay open to the Society as both a scholarly institution and as a museum serving the general public. At the close of its fifth decade the great opportunities now open to the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society began to be appreciated, as can be seen from a report by the Council in November of 1908: "Visitors come to the building every day and receive as much attention as it is possible to give them. The public seems to be gradually finding out that there is a numismatic museum in New York, and, while a considerable portion of the people do not know what Numismatic means, we are certainly making a beginning in giving them that information."

ANSM

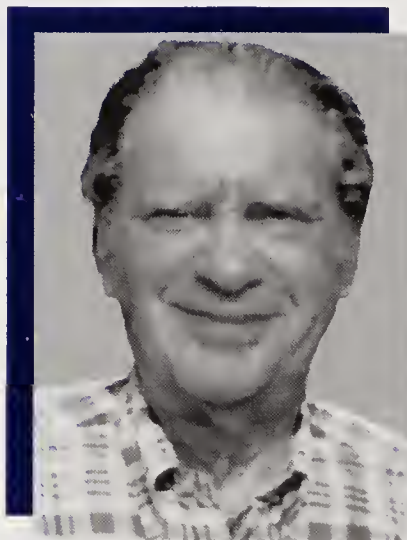
Eric P. Newman

A Collector Profile

BY ROBERT WILSON HOGGE

"I always like to tell a story about when I was ten years old, and my allowance was five cents a week," replied renowned numismatic scholar Eric P. Newman when asked to reflect upon his distinguished career. "For three cents I could ride on a street car every couple of weeks to Burdette G. Johnson's coin shop in downtown St. Louis to buy something. That man changed my entire life." Eric recalls that Johnson "had an absolutely spectacular memory; he had absorbed a total 20-volume history of the world... I remember his saying to me one day, 'Eric, I won't sell you this coin because you don't know anything about it. But here's a book... You take it home and read it, and then tell me what you learn.' I did, and he became my very close friend and mentor. I bought many coins from him, American large cents, colonials, and in due course we purchased most of the Col. Edward H. R. Green collection together."

Eric has gone on to make outstanding contributions to numismatics, achieving many important discoveries and publishing major works on a variety of subjects—primarily in Early American studies. "I've enjoyed it so much; the excitement from numismatics in my life is overwhelming." He cites not only his satisfying research, but the many friends and opportunities he has enjoyed through his work in the field. Among his numismatic colleagues, Eric names his half-century friends such as Q. David Bowers, Kenneth Bressett, Harry Forman, Peter Gaspar, Joseph R. Lasser, and Margo Russell, as well as others



Eric P. Newman

now gone, such as Fred C. C. Boyd, Walter Breen, Harley Freeman, Richard Picker, Wayte Raymond, Don Taxay and Raymond Williamson. (And indeed, we cannot even attempt here to name separately his more modern numismatic friends and colleagues, so extensive a group are they!). In his long and close association with the American Numismatic Society (ANS), Eric fondly recalls officers and staff with whom he has worked: Francis (Frank) Campbell, William Clarke, Leslie Elam, John Kleeberg, George Miles, and Sydney Noe. He is especially proud of the prestigious Archer M. Huntington Medal Award which was bestowed upon him by the ANS in 1978.

Eric Pfeiffer Newman is a native of St. Louis, Missouri, born May 25, 1911, son of Samuel Elijah and Rose (Pfeiffer) Newman. After obtaining a Bachelor of Science

degree from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1932, he studied law at Washington University of St. Louis and received a Doctorate in Jurisprudence there in 1935. He practiced law in St. Louis until 1943. Employed by Edison Brothers Stores from 1944, he became Executive Vice President of that company in 1968. With his wife Evelyn, whom he married in 1939, Eric has traveled extensively (he is a member of the Explorers' Club). Some of the Newmans' memorable experiences in this respect, he has noted, were due to numismatic connections. One opportunity was to go fishing in the Persian Gulf with a member of the royal family of Qatar, Shaykh Hamad bin Abdullah M. al-Thani, a fellow numismatic enthusiast with whom ANS had made the contact.

There have been many highlights

in Eric's numismatic career. He is a multiple recipient of the Heath Literary Award of the American Numismatic Association (ANA), and has received the ANA's Medal of Merit (1964); Exemplary Service Award (1993); and the Association's highest honor, the Farran Zerbe Award (1969). In 1986, he was enrolled in the ANA's Hall of Fame and, in 1996, named that organization's "Numismatist of the Year."

In 1991, Eric received the Medal of the Royal Numismatic Society, that venerable British organization's highest honor, and in 2001, the Burnett Anderson Memorial Award for Excellence in Numismatic Writing, conferred and sponsored by Krause Publications. The latter is presented annually to a researcher, author or journalist for overall contributions to numismatics, and is judged on the recipient's entire body of work. The winner is selected in a cooperative process by the ANA, the ANS and the Numismatic Literary Guild (NLG); in Eric's case, a very easy determination!

Eric created and has headed his own foundation since 1959, the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society, and in 1981 opened his own money museum exhibition at the Mercantile Bank of St. Louis. His children, Linda N. Schapiro and Andrew E. Newman, along with his wife, have encouraged and participated in his numismatic endeavors.

Eric's great love for numismatics started as a 7 year old, when his grandfather gave him an 1859 cent. With Burdette G. Johnson's guidance, he proceeded to assemble one of the foremost collections of American coins, tokens, paper money and numismatic publications ever put together, and he did this with such a depth of knowledge that the collection's quality and importance are

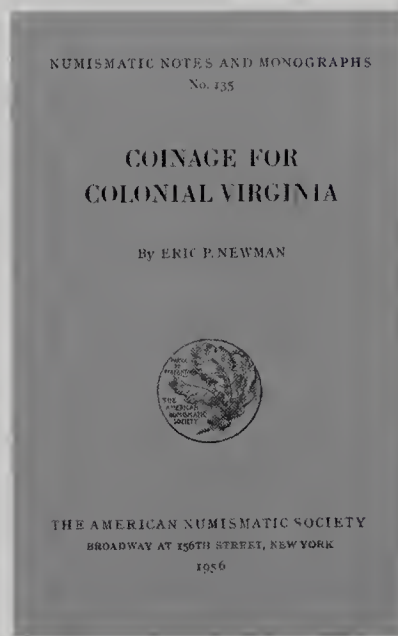
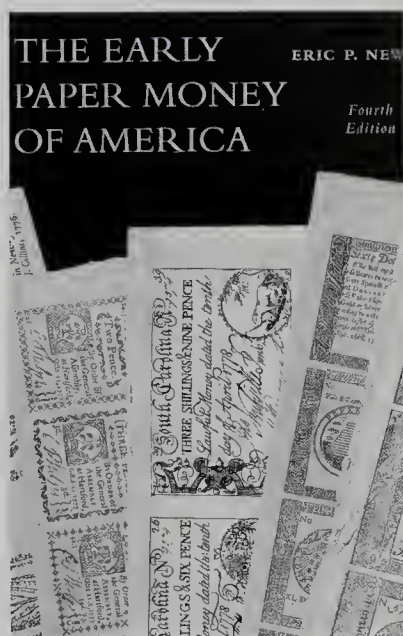
probably incalculable. One-time owner of all five of the 1913 Liberty Head five-cent pieces, he believes the most important coin in his collection is the unique 1792 Washington President pattern in gold by John Gregory Hancock, apparently the first president's own pocket piece. But Eric is probably even more widely respected for his work as an author, speaker and researcher. Demonstrating his support of numismatics over six decades, he is still consistently giving freely of himself

In addition to these works, he has authored a great many other fine articles for the ANS' various series: *Museum Notes*, the *American Journal of Numismatics*, *Numismatic Notes and Monographs*, the *Colonial Newsletter*, the *Proceedings of the Coinage of the Americas Conference*. His articles have made important contributions, as well, to *The Numismatist* (ANA), the *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, the *American Philosophical Society* and the *British Numismatic Journal*. In the course of his numismatic research, he has even delved into literary criticism, clarifying for the first time the bawdy meaning of a portion of the gravediggers' scene in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*.

Always interested in supporting the efforts of others, Eric has said, "Numismatics has enabled me to help other people do research and writing." He has underwritten the ANS

annual Graduate Seminars for many years as well as serving as a member of the Society's Council since 1963 and being a benefactor. He has guided and is guiding the recovery of U.S. cents stolen from the ANS about 1949. "Profiling" today may have something of a negative connotation, but to study and describe the numismatic career of as eminent a gentleman as Eric P. Newman is about as positive an exercise as one may find in the contemporary world of writing. It is our pleasure to salute a wonderful friend to the Society and a person who has done his utmost to explore and present the fascinating world of numismatics!

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for the betterment of that discipline or hobby.

We may note just a few of Eric's significant publications:

Varieties of the Fugio Cent (1949, 1952)

The 1776 Continental Currency Coinage (1952)

Coinage for Colonial Virginia (1956, 1962)

The Fantastic 1804 Dollar (with Kenneth E. Bressett, 1962)

Nature Printing on Colonial and Continental Currency (1964)

The Early Paper Money of America (1967, 1976, 1990, 1997)

American Circulation of English and Bungtown Halfpence (1976)

The Dollar Sign: Its Written and Printed Origins (1995)

U.S. Coin Scales and Counterfeit Coin Detectors (with A. George Mallis, 1999)

Congress Considers Import Restrictions on Iraqi Artifacts

BY PETER K. TOMPA

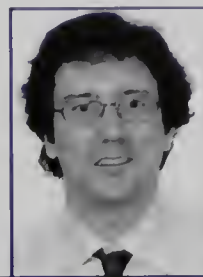
THE IRAQ CULTURAL HERITAGE PROTECTION ACT (H.R. 2009) IS LEGISLATION RECENTLY INTRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MAKING IT ILLEGAL TO IMPORT INTO THE US VIRTUALLY ANY ARTIFACT EXCAVATED FROM THE EARTH IN IRAQ THAT IS OVER 100 YEARS OLD. WHILE THE STATUTE PURPORTEDLY IS DESIGNED TO ADDRESS THE PROBLEM OF LOOTING OF IRAQI MUSEUMS AND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES, ITS BROAD DEFINITIONS OF RESTRICTED MATERIALS COMBINED WITH ITS STRINGENT DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS COULD VERY WELL ADVERSELY IMPACT ANCIENT AND FOREIGN NUMISMATICS.

ALTHOUGH IRAQ BOASTED MAGNIFICENT EARLY CIVILIZATIONS, COINS CAME TO IRAQ AT A RELATIVELY LATE DATE. THE FIRST WESTERN COINS WERE STRUCK IN WHAT IS NOW PRESENT-DAY TURKEY AROUND THE 7TH C. BC. THIS INNOVATION WAS ULTIMATELY CARRIED WITH GREEK CIVILIZATION TO THE FAR REACHES OF BRITAIN AND INDIA. BEGINNING IN THE LATE 4TH C. BC, PERSIAN SATRAPS IN BABYLON BEGAN TO ISSUE THEIR OWN COINS. THE FIRST ISSUES COPIED ATHENIAN COINS. LATER ISSUES WERE STRUCK IN IRAQ FOR ALEXANDER THE GREAT, THE SELEUCIDS, THE PARTHIANS, AND THE SASANIANS. EARLY ISLAMIC DYNASTIES AND THE OTTOMANS ALSO STRUCK COINS IN THE AREA. ALL OF THESE COINS ORIGINALLY CIRCULATED WIDELY AS HARD CURRENCY AND MORE RECENTLY AS COLLECTIBLES. EVEN EARLY ISLAMIC COINS HAVE BEEN FOUND AS FAR NORTH AS SWEDEN. FOR MANY ISSUES, IT IS DIFFICULT OR IMPOSSIBLE TO TELL PRECISELY WHERE THE COIN WAS STRUCK. MANY TYPES OF COINS THAT WERE STRUCK IN IRAQ WERE ALSO STRUCK IN OTHER NEARBY AREAS OF THE MIDDLE EAST.

UNDER CURRENT US LAW, IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

ARE IMPOSED BASED ON RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S CULTURAL PROPERTY ADVISORY COMMITTEE ("CPAC"). THIS BODY, WHICH INCLUDES EXPERTS IN ARCHEOLOGY, MUSEUM ADMINISTRATION, AND THE ART TRADE, WAS CREATED SPECIFICALLY TO PROVIDE ADVICE TO THE PRESIDENT IN SUCH MATTERS. ANCIENT COINS HAVE BEEN EXEMPTED FROM PRIOR BROAD CULTURAL PROPERTY IMPORT RESTRICTIONS ON ITALIAN AND CYPRIOT ARTIFACTS AFTER CPAC CAREFULLY WEIGHED IDENTICAL ISSUES. THE BILL WOULD CIRCUMVENT CPAC REVIEW OF IMPORT RESTRICTIONS ON IRAQI ARTIFACTS OR IN OTHER "EMERGENCY SITUATIONS."

THE BILL'S STRINGENT DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS RAISE THE MOST CONCERN. THEY COULD VERY WELL MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE TO IMPORT INTO THE US ANY COIN THAT MIGHT HAVE CIRCULATED IN IRAQ EARLIER THAN C. AD 1903, IF IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN EXCAVATED FROM THE EARTH IN IRAQ, UNLESS DOCUMENTATION IS PROVIDED THAT IT WAS OUTSIDE OF IRAQ BEFORE 1990 OR THE ITEM IS ACCOMPANIED BY AN EXPORT LICENSE. SUCH A BURDEN IS SIMPLY IMPOSSIBLE FOR MUSEUMS, COLLECTORS, OR DEALERS HOLDING COINS TO MEET BECAUSE THERE ARE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS, IF NOT MILLIONS, OF POTENTIALLY EFFECTED HISTORICAL COINS ON THE MARKETPLACE, FEW OF WHICH ACTUALLY HAVE ANY PROVENANCE AT ALL, LET ALONE ONE DATING BEFORE 1990. FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND CONTRARY VIEWS ABOUT THE BILL, PLEASE SEE THE STATEMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL NUMISMATISTS AND THE PROFESSIONAL NUMISMATISTS GUILD ON H.R. 2009 AVAILABLE AT [HTTP://WWW.GOLDCOINSOFTHEWORLD.COM/](http://www.goldcoinsoftheworld.com/), AND THE WEB SITE OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA AT [HTTP://WWW.ARCHAEOLOGICAL.ORG/](http://www.archaeological.org/). **ANSM**



Virtual Visits to the ANS

This month's column takes a broad look at the usage patterns of the ANS web-site. But before I get into the details I need to give some background on how this is done. The ANS web-site is divided into two main parts. All the informational pages, such as opening hours and descriptions of the collection, are hosted by our Internet Service Provider (ISP). The machine that makes the searchable databases of the collection and library catalog available is kept at the ANS. Users of the site don't know it but sometimes they are accessing the informational pages at our ISP and other times they are pulling information directly from the ANS' own servers.

Each time somebody reads a page or performs a search in one of the databases, a line is generated in the log file of the machine providing the information. This log file lists, among other things, the address of the machine making the request and the file or search that was requested. Before going any further it is very important to say the ANS does not try to track individual users or do anything to determine the specific identity of those using our site. The main purpose of the log is to allow us to make sure that the site is running correctly but looking at the information it provides in aggregate allows some interesting patterns to emerge.

The last full month for which the log files are available is April 2003. Over the month's thirty-one days, the ANS web-site received a total of 166,933 hits. This doesn't count use by the ANS staff. That number is deceiving by itself, however, because a sin-

gle person reading a single page can produce many hits. For example, the results of a database search that has twenty coin images will produce twenty-one hits: one for the page and one each for the images. A more useful indication of traffic to the site is the number of "page requests," meaning the number of pages read without also counting any images those pages include. For April, there were just over thirty-five thousand page requests from twelve-thousand individual "hosts". A host may represent an individual computer sitting on someone's desk or it may be a machine that is providing access to many users. An example of the latter is the machine "cache-mtc-ac09.proxy.aol.com" that accessed the ANS site on eleven different days during the month. While it would be possible to record whether or not these hits came from the same AOL user, the Society doesn't try to gather such individual statistics. The page request number is also useful because it eliminates most of the traffic from search engines that usually just check whether or not a page has been updated.

Thirty-five thousand pages served to twelve-thousand hosts is still a very coarse measure of the usage pattern of the Society's web-site. One interesting measure is where the traffic is coming from. Forty percent of our traffic comes from addresses that end in either ".com" or ".net" and 8 percent from ".edu" domains. One can sometimes tell more about the origin of a .com or .net address if one looks at individual entries in the log but it is more useful to look at the addresses that explicitly indicate

which country they come from. By this measure, ninety-two different nations are represented in the log. Other than the United States, the top countries by the number of hits are: Italy, Portugal, Spain, Belgium, and Canada. Almost every European country, from Albania to the United Kingdom appears at least once. The same is true for Latin America. In the

Continued on page 49

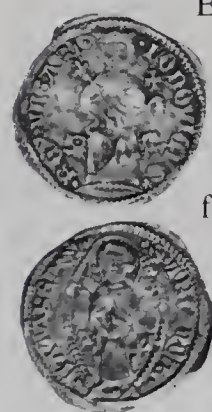


Figure 1: Roman Denarius of 48 BC. Bearded bust of Gallic chieftan, shield to left. Biga with charioteer and warrior. (1937.158.248) (200%) J.C. Lawrence Estate, Gift of Mrs. R.H. Lawrence



The ANS Coin Rooms are the scene of constant activity as we prepare for the momentous move to our new location later this year. In addition to inventorying and starting to pack the collections, we have been maintaining our mission to serve the membership and the public by providing numismatic consultations, access to the cabinet and photography of specimens. We have been told that you enjoy learning about this side of museum curation, so to keep readers apprised of these aspects of our work, and to point out something of the range of the Society's magnificent cabinet, I am continuing to mention some of our guests and correspondents, and some of their various fields of inquiry.

Among our many colleagues who are already well aware of the cabinet's value for research, and stop by more or less regularly, George Cuhaj, Gordon Frost, Jerome Haggerty, Emmett MacDonald, Kenneth MacKenzie, Normand Pepin, Robert Schaaf and Katalina Uzdi have all visited the coin rooms again since the last issue of the *ANS Magazine*. Some other coin room guests have included



Hungarian Kingdom, Louis I d'Anjou (1342-1382), AR Grosso, Cattaro Mint: 1958.160.1 Gift of Henry Christensen

Emilio Ortiz, researching Latin American coins and tokens; Dr. Ursula Kampmann, working on counterfeit detection; Dr. Edmund Carpenter, completing his research on the background of the 11th-century Norse

penny supposedly found in Maine and Joe Mitchell, a

Harvard University student, making his appointment to have a look at coins of the Maghrib (the Arabian West, basically North Africa). Francis B. Besseney, while studying our Hungarian Medieval coinage, called attention to a rare issue from the Dalmatian mint of Cattaro, struck upon the occasion of the king's descent on Italy following the assassination of his brother, the titular king of Naples, in 1345.

The Society continues to work closely with New York's famed Metropolitan Museum of Art, where many specimens from our cabinet are currently displayed. On behalf of a forthcoming exhibition with a Late Byzantine focus (1261-1557), Dr. Robert Hallman and Dr. Sarah Brooks came by for help to find examples of appropriate European, Armenian, Georgian, Mongol and late Seljuk coins which would compliment Paleologan material. The selections they made are intended to be featured in an exhibit which will run from March to July, 2004. Frances Bretter and Peter Kenny, also from the Metropolitan but representing the American wing, visited to research neo-classical decorative motifs as found on furniture with a possible correlation to Early American paper money. This approach is in preparation for a future exhibition of the work of acclaimed New York empire-style craftsman Duncan Fyffe and his contemporary furniture makers.

Medievalia, Researches and Publications

Evelina Guzauskyte, a graduate student at Columbia University, visited the coin rooms to investigate background on a coin to which Christopher Columbus referred in his

letters in 1493, the *cinquin*. This term *cinquin* (or *cinquino*, or *cinquen*) must be colloquial and unofficial, since it does not appear as a regular Spanish denomination at this time. Might it have referred to the common contemporary coin generally known as the *blanca*? The work of former ANS Curator Dr. Alan M. Stahl has shown that the Billon blancas of Enrique IV (1454-1474) are the only coins found in some abundance at Columbus' colonial settlement in the Dominican Republic ('Coins from the excavations at La Isabela, D.R., the first European colony in the New World,' in *American Journal of Numismatics*, 2nd Series, Vol 5-6, 1993-1994, p. 189-207, pls. 22-25), and are, indeed, the predominant Spanish small change of that era.

Dr. Stahl's researches instigated a couple of our other inquiries. On his behalf, we were in contact with Dr. Katherine L. Jansen, Associate Professor of History at Catholic University of America, to grant permission for publication of



Venetian Republic, Andrea Dandolo, Silver soldino, ca. 1350: 1984.175.1 Gift of Annette Bosco

photographs of two Medieval Italian coins of Venice in the cabinet. These pieces are a billon tornesello of Andrea Dandolo (1343-1354) and a silver soldino of the same doge.

They are appearing in an article by Dr. Stahl written for *Medieval Italy: A*

Documentary History, ed. by Katherine Jansen, Frances Andrews and Joanna Drell, for the University of Pennsylvania Press. He also wrote another piece for which we were asked by Deanna Raso, of DR

Editorial Services, to provide illustrations. This is "Coinage (Early Middle Ages)" for *Ancient Europe 8000 BC – AD 1000, Encyclopedia of the Barbarian World*, to be published by the Gale Group.)

The Franks, Carolingian Kingdom, Charlemagne (AD 768-814), AR Denarius of the Treviso mint: 1986.155.1

The Visigoths, Pseudo-imperial imitation of Anastasius I (AD 491-518), AV Tremissis, unknown mint: 1956.25.1

The Franks/Frisians, AV Tremissis of the moneyer Madelinus, from the Dorestad mint, ca. AD 675: 1957.93.1

A provocative query came in from Beth Holman, Associate Professor at the Bard College Graduate Center, regarding the relative worth of the Roman *ducato di camera* of ca. 1450 vis à vis ca. 1530. Dr. Holman is trying to compare manufacture prices of a goldsmith who is recorded in the Papal accounts as having been paid 126 *ducati di camera* for a chalice in 1453 and of Benvenuto Cellini, who wanted 300 *scudi* for work on another chalice eighty years later. She reports that the payment to Cellini, mentioned in his autobiography, "takes place under Clement VII, probably ca. 1532, but perhaps as early as 1531, or as late as 1533. In the Vita, Cellini calls them 'scudi' but in some documents (also of the 1550s) they are listed as gold ducats. So he seems to be using the term interchangeably." The niceties of papal gold certainly warrant further investigation.

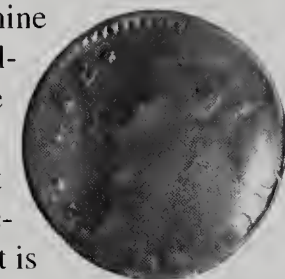
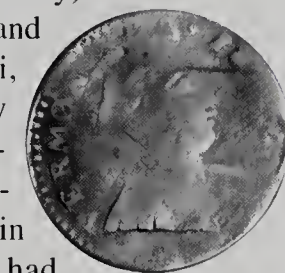
Americana, Surveys and Confirmations

Roy Bonjour, a collector, student and author in the field of the Vermont coinage, contacted us in connection with a survey he is conducting on the Ryder/Richardson varieties 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, and 38. Unfortunately, the information which I was able to provide was limited: the ANS collection only holds an example of the RR-35 (a product of Captain Thomas Machin's Newburgh Mint, Bressett 20-X, struck over a 1781 counterfeit Irish halfpenny).

William Anton and Roger Siboni, other Early American enthusiasts with a specialized interest in this area, both had occasion to examine the Society's collection of the Confederation-era Vermont coinage. This section of the cabinet is excellent although it is clearly still lacking major die varieties.

Eugene C. Plakosh contacted us for help in identifying a "strange coin" that a number of dealers had been unable to place. It was, simply, what is known as a "patriotic" U.S. Civil War token, struck during the coin-shortage emergency of 1862-1864 (its reference no. was 119/398 in *Patriotic Civil War Tokens*, by George and Melvin Fuld). The piece was also, in fact, an example of what is called an "incomplete planchet mint error."

U.S., AR Disme, 1831: 1991.80.2 Gift of Allen F. Lovejoy



Vermont copper, 1788, Newburgh Mint, RR-35: 1951.168.1 Gift of Charles M. Wormer



issues. Among them, Robert Loewinger sought information on some varieties of 19th century gold. Brad Karoleff, Editor of the John Reich Journal, sought information on a particular American dime in our cabinet. The coin in question, an 1831 Davis 2 (JR2) variety, believed to be a proof and weighing 2.665g, was donated to the ANS by Alan Lovejoy, from the collection sold by Stack's in 1990 as part of their 55th anniversary sale, lot 115.

George Corell contacted us regarding his research on the Confederate Cent, seeking the weight, diameter, die alignments and photographs of the two specimens in the cabinet. These two interesting pieces, from the same 1908 accession, provide what seems to be a unique insight into the history surrounding this forlorn but famous issue by Robert Lovett, Jr. They are of opposite die alignments and both appear to be struck in copper-nickel.

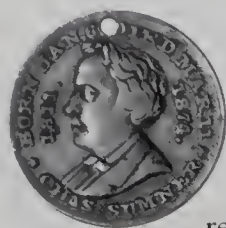


Confederate States of America, CN Cent, 1861, alignment 6:00: 1908.181.2 Gift of Warren Gookin Waterman

Confederate States of America, CN Cent, 1861, alignment 12:00: 1908.181.1 Gift of Warren Gookin Waterman

example on the ANS data base, accessible through our website at www.numismatics.org, Marlane Zimmer contacted us for more information. Her specimen and its ANS cabinet counterpart fall into the series of American political tokens struck by partisans of particular presidential candidates. This curious issue relates to the campaign of 1872, when Henry Wilson (February 16, 1812 - November 22, 1875) became the run-

ning mate of the controversial incumbent, President Ulysses S. Grant (replacing Schuyler Colfax, who in turn replaced Wilson when he died in office). On one of Grant's



U.S., political
Token/ memorial
medalet mule, of
Henry Wilson and
Charles Sumner,
1874, AE 24mm:
0000.999.41193

bust and name appear on the obverse while Wilson's name is inscribed on the reverse along with an eagle very much resembling that which figured on the contemporary gold \$2 1/2 to \$10 coins.

But in the case of the two pieces mentioned above, the die for the Wilson reverse has been muled with a die commemorating the late Senator Charles Sumner. It is a mortuary piece, referring to Sumner's death in 1874. (J. Doyle DeWitt, *A Century of Campaign Buttons, 1789-1889*, no. 1872-USG-13A).

Two of the leading national politicians of their age, Wilson and Sumner were utterly different in background but both were adamant abolitionists from Massachusetts. Wilson helped gain the election of Sumner to the U.S. Senate, and later followed him to serve in that body himself. Both were among the "Radical Republicans" who fought for emancipation and who worked to protect the rights of the freed slaves following the War. Their deaths in 1874 and '75 surely helped pave the way for the abridgement of civil rights which ensued.

Born Jeremiah Jones Colbath to a large and poor family in New Hampshire, Henry Wilson adopted his new name at the age of 21 and through tremendous personal effort made himself a successful shoe manufacturer. In later years when he served in Congress, he was familiarly known as the "cobbler of Natick." As a young man, when he witnessed slaves being sold in the nation's cap-

ital while on a trip taken for his health, Wilson committed himself to politics with the goal of ending slavery. His only son, following in his father's footsteps, commanded a black regiment in the Civil War. Wilson was famous for traveling indefatigably all around Massachusetts and talking to anyone and everyone among his constituents.

Charles Sumner, on the other hand, was by no means a "man of the people." Multi-lingual and Harvard-educated, his political expertise lay primarily in foreign affairs, but he was no less devoted to the cause of freedom. His impassioned pleading against the fugitive slave laws, denunciation of the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, and delivery of his notable antislavery speech called "The Crime against Kansas" in 1856 led to his being viciously attacked by a Congressman in the Senate Chamber. The assailant was Preston Brooks, a nephew of South Carolina Senator Andrew Butler, whom Sumner had maligned in his address. Brooks repeatedly beat the defenseless Sumner over the head with a cane, leaving him in bloody unconsciousness from which it took him three years to recover. Castigated and denounced for this atrocity by Wilson, Brooks challenged him to a duel, which Wilson declined.

Through the Civil War, Sumner and Wilson strongly supported the military, and pushed President Abraham Lincoln to emancipate and enfranchise the slaves. The two senators felt the rebellious South deserved harsh treatment, and they fostered the movement to impeach President Andrew Johnson on account of his leniency. By the election of 1872, Sumner had become disenfranchised by then President Grant, as had many of the reform-minded Republicans. Thus broke the Sumner-Wilson team. The former Union Army commander's sweeping popularity in 1868 had been undermined by scandals in his administration (Wilson was touched by the *Credit Mobilier* debacle, but came through sufficiently unscathed) but the Grant-Wilson tick-

et won, nevertheless. The victory was due to the weakness of his opponent, Horace Greeley, and the disagreements among his "strange-bedfellows" —the Democrats and Sumner with his "Liberal Republicans."

Many people are learning to turn to our phenomenal data base for answers to numismatic queries, but there are always some questions which can probably never be adequately answered. Our mule is an example of such an enigma. We will presumably never know the exact role of most surviving items. Why was it made? Or how unusual is it? How many pieces are still in existence? Is it a good investment? Who owned it? Zimmer was referred to us by the Grant Museum Association in Illinois.

World Coinages, Broad and Narrow Perspectives

Chris Schmidt-Nowara, Assistant Professor of History at Fordham University, is working on a book about national identity and commemorations in 19th-century Spain and its three major colonies: Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. He examined pertinent issues to investigate how the Spanish state represented itself, both in Spain and in the colonies.

David Edwards, a researcher at the National Museum of the American Indian (NMAI) of the Smithsonian Institution, got in touch with us to inquire about gold dating from the late 15th century to the early 18th century. This new landmark museum—scheduled to open on the National Mall in September, 2004—will feature a central theme demonstrating the motivations which brought Europeans to the "New World," so gold plays an important role. Unfortunately, our collection is lacking certain important pieces sought by our potential borrower: in this case, the notable VIGO- and LIMA-marked English gold coins of Anne and George II, respectively, minted from captured Spanish treasure.

Former ANS Curator Dr. William L.

Bischoff sought to learn more about the Indo-Scythian coinages of Azes II, from the ancient regions now falling mostly within the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The Society's extensive collections of these issues of the "Sakas" include many examples of hoard coins donated by Jonathan Rosen and selected pieces from the great bequest of Edward T. Newell.



France, Louis XV, AV Louis d'or aux mirlitons, 1723-Y, Bourges Mint: 1971.308.1

these coins, believed to date from roughly 20 to 1 B.C., provided me with the occasion to attribute several.

Dr. Philip R. Mossman requested photographs of a pair of French coins from the cabinet for a Colonial Newsletter article on the coins and currency of Nova Scotia when it was the "14th colony." In his groundbreaking work, Dr. Mossman found evidence, among other discoveries, for the use of the gold Louis and silver écu. His long-term study was "spurred on since my family is of very old Nova Scotia stock—the Mossmans arrived from Switzerland on the second passenger ship to Halifax in 1750."

James Hearn contacted us on account of having bought an 1838-M North Peru 8 reales with an unusual feature. He describes his coin as having what appear to be "two 'dots' between the 'M' and the date." The ANS example of the 1838 M Nor-Peruano 8 reales shows no trace of a second dot between the M and the date, such as that which Hearn found on his example. Presumably the anomaly is accountable to a slight variation on that particular die.

Radu Nedelcu inquired initially about an Ottoman Turkish coin from the Constantinople mint, of which he

sent images. It was to be dated to the fifth year of the reign of the Sultan Selim III (which corresponds to CE 1793/4). He then requested help which several other coins, including a Serbian 5 para of 1884, from the Heaton Mint, Birmingham, Great Britain, and a half Thaler of Hungary, dated 1785, from the Vienna Mint (it had one side planed off, and had been turned into a piece of jewelry—what we familiarly call a "love token").



France, Louis XV, AR Écu d'argent aux huit L, 1725-(9), Rennes Mint: 1962.57.12 Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Maxime L. Hermanos

Joaquin Gil del Real requested photographs and information regarding the Field, Brodie & Co. Savings Bank of Colon, silver 5- and 10-cent tokens with reeded edges. These scarce pieces, with diameters of 16 and 20mm, are listed by Russell Rulau under Panama, although of course the isthmus was still a part of Colombia in 1885. Colón (both the Province and city of that name) is a port. The "B" mint mark which appears on them has been suggested as that of Bogotá, but no infor-



Peru, 8 reales Nor-Peruano, 1838-M: 1967.113.125

information on these tokens is known to have survived in Colombia as reported to Gil, who has kindly provided some additional background data on these interesting and enigmatic pieces for our records:

—Walter Joseph Field associated himself with Brodie in January, 1885 (according to an item that appeared in the Star & Herald of Panama). Field's father had arrived in Panama circa 1854 and did well in Colon, founding the Exchange Bank of Colon in 1866. By 1872, though, things were tough and it folded. During the year 1885, unfortunately, there were political 'upheavals' in the country, and in Colon things got out-of-hand when, supposedly, Pedro Prestan set the city on fire. Sadly, all of the Notarial Records, from the founding of the city of Colon, were burnt and none survived. At that time, banks had to have a patente, or license; though I have looked and looked, none has appeared.

From 1855, Colombia experimented with the "federal" type of government. By the end of 1885, however, Mr. Nunhez assumed power in Bogota and Panama, like many others in the federation, ceased to be a "State" and reverted to a mere department. Mr. Field packed his bags and started to return to the USA but stopped for a few days in Costa Rica. He stayed there over 40 years and had coffee fincas and was a founding "father" and first president of the Banco Internacional de

Colombia/ Panama. Field, Brodie & Co. Savings Bank of Colon, silver 10 cents token: 1892.37.6 Gift of Daniel Parish, Jr.



Costa Rica—his portrait graces the 10 Colon bill of 1916. In the 20's he sold out and came to Sunny California, lost all in the market crash and passed away. (Pers. comm.)—

American Indian Peace Medals Gain Attention

The ANS cabinet is justly renowned as the home of the foremost collection of America's Indian Peace Medals. These have formed the basis of all serious work on the subject, and have brought recognition to the Society. During recent months, therefore, it is not surprising that a number of individuals have made inquiries of one sort or another concerning this field of Americana.

Dale Chlouber, Curator of the Washington Irving Trail Museum, was researching an unlisted silver 1792 George Washington oval medal for which they were unable to determine antiquity. The previous owner stated that it was originally acquired in the early 1960s, in a trunk full of numerous artifacts, including pictures, which had been personal effects of Quanah Parker, the famous Comanche Chief. Many replicas of Peace medals have been turning up for some years now, often accompanied by cheerfully fantastical stories. An additional suspicious Washington small oval medal was submitted by Samuel C. Gassman for analytical comparison with ANS specimens.

Rebecca Reynolds, the Jean S. and Frederic A. Sharf Fellow for American Decorative Arts and Sculpture Art of the Americas at Boston's Museum of Fine Arts, contacted us to consult on Washington's "Treaty of Greenville" medal issue.

The Business and Economics Reference Librarian at the Holland/New Library of Washington State University, Cheryl Gunselman,

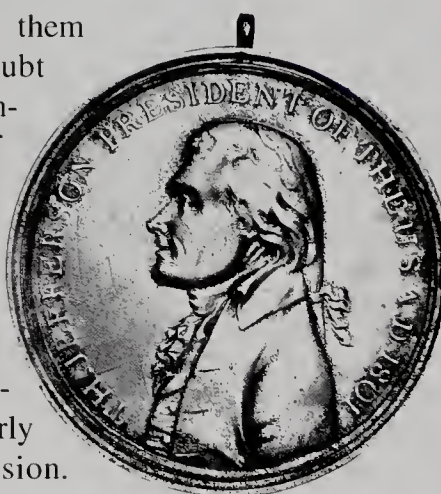
is in the process of attempting to locate all of the Thomas Jefferson Indian peace medals of the silver, 3-part (hollow or shell) type. This project is part of her research for an article to be co-authored with anthropologist Roderick Sprague. The Jefferson Peace Medals are presently among the most popular pieces of Americana thanks to increasing awareness of their historical importance. The Society has received multiple requests from other institutions to borrow them recently—no doubt due to the approaching bicentennial of the Louisiana Purchase and the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

The ANS holds six of these important emblems of early American expansion. Five are examples of the original silver medals (two large, one medium-sized, and two small).

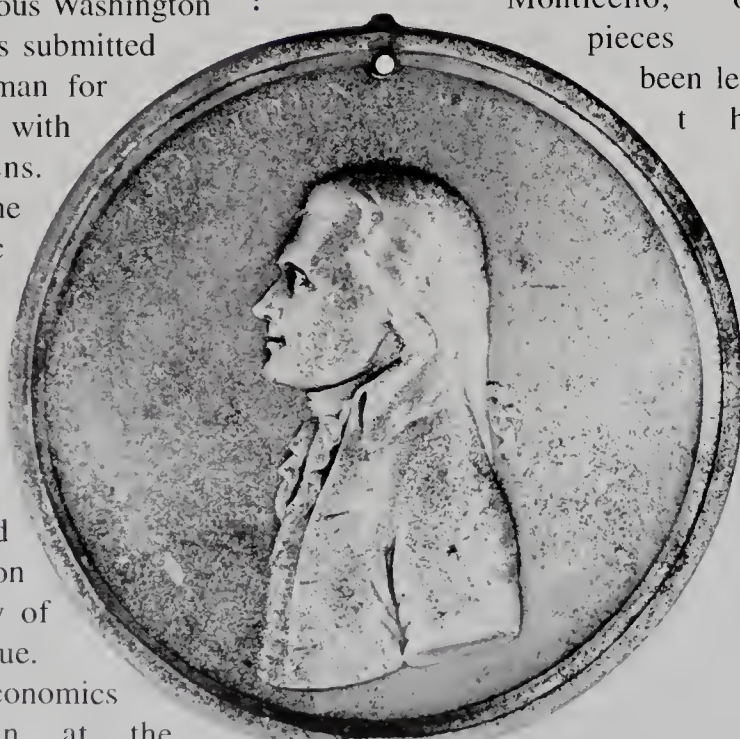
The Society also has a third large-sized "original" 3-part medal made of copper. Researcher Michael Hodder contacted us to verify information in connection with his own investigations on this issue. One of the large silver medals is on indefinite loan to Monticello; other pieces have been lent to the

Missouri Historical Society. There are also a number of additional, later versions of the Jefferson Indian Peace Medals in the cabinet, including forgeries, but these are, of course, considerably less evocative.

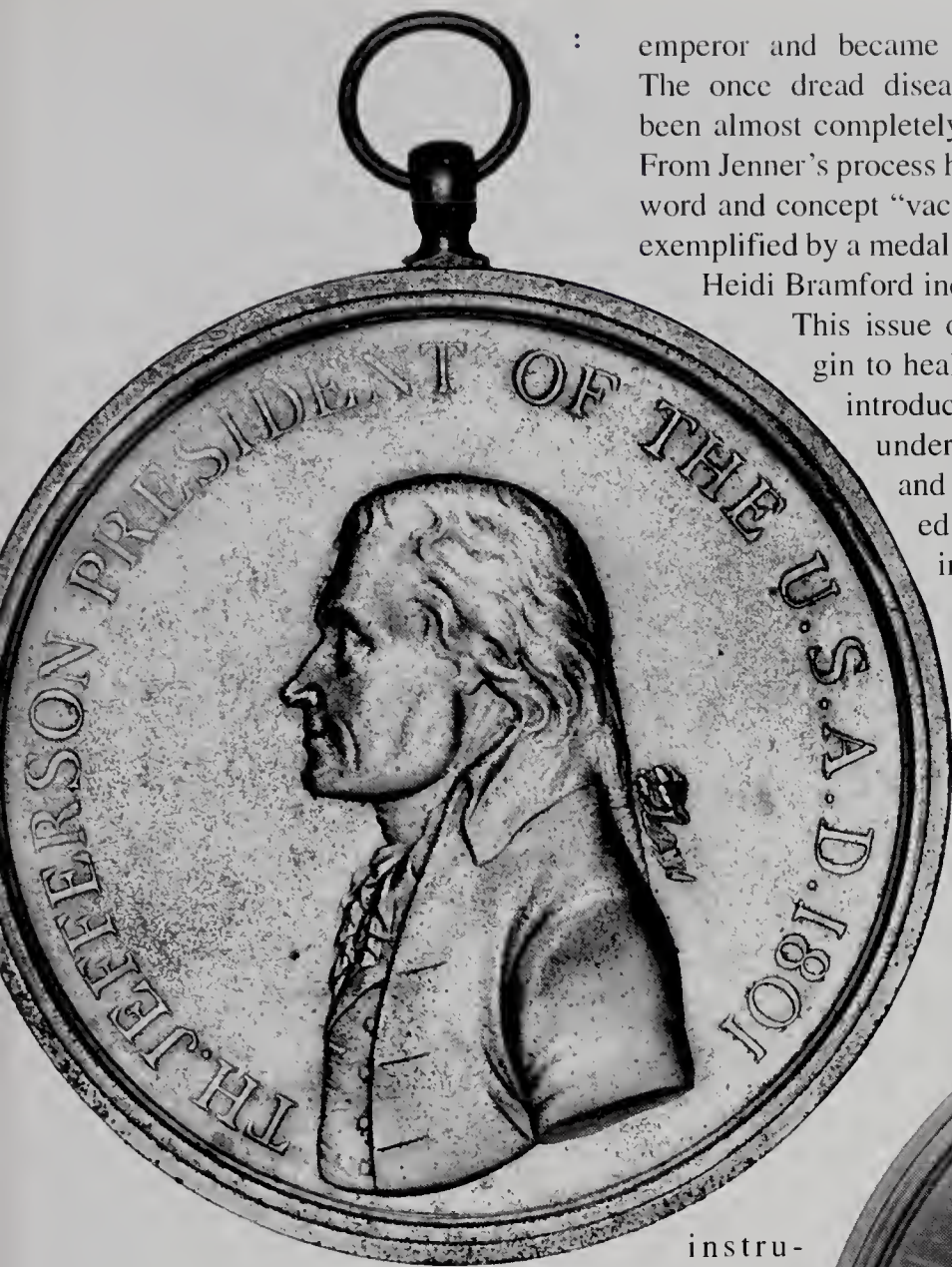
Still another individual contacting us about Indian Peace Medals was Dr. Rita Laws, author of a forthcoming book entitled *Indian Peace Medals and Related Items, Collecting the Symbols of Peace and Friendship*. The reference is



Jefferson Indian Peace Medal, 55mm: 1915.143.1 Gift of Mortimer L. Schiff



Jefferson Indian Peace Medal, 76mm: 1949.52.1



emperor and became widespread. The once dread disease has now been almost completely eradicated. From Jenner's process has come our word and concept "vaccination," as exemplified by a medal about which Heidi Bramford inquired.

This issue owes its origin to health measures introduced in Paris under Napoleon and was presented to doctors in recognition of the vaccinations they had given. On its obverse is shown a cow beneath medical

an exhibit running this summer at the Cornish Colony Museum, in New Hampshire. He is a Board Member the Museum as well as being the author of the presentation on the medals of Paul Manship at the ANS' Coinage of the Americas Conference in 1997. This upcoming feature, for which he sought loan objects, focuses on the contributions and art of the women of the Cornish Colony, particularly Frances Grimes (1869-1963), Helen Farnsworth Mears (1876-1916) and Elsie Ward Hering (1871-1923). Regrettably, our cabinet is deficient in this respect. We have no

works by Hering, only one by Mears, and of the six catalogued in our data base as being by Grimes, investigation proved that several were the misattributed creations

Medallic Meanderings

It is always satisfying to locate something in the cabinet matching a mere description of someone else's piece. One such medal which recently came to my attention was one which brings to mind the correlation of certain current concerns with those of centuries past. Today, we find it all too easy to forget the global terror that was once represented by the scourge of smallpox, but the discovery of inoculation against the virus was a great advance in medical practice and in world health. In 1798, English physician Edward Jenner published his observations on a new form of immunization obtained by infecting a body through introduction of the related, but far less virulent, cowpox (taken from pustules). His technique of "vaccination" (from vaccus, the Latin for "cow") quickly gained the attention of the French

instruments, with EX INSPIRATA O / SALUS ("health from an unexpected source") in the exergue; the rev. reads VACCINATIONES/ MUNICIPALES/ DE PARIS/ M.DCCCXIV, within an oak wreath. The medal was designed by Alexis Joseph Depaulis (signed DEPAULIS F. in tiny letters, at the l. obv. margin) and was distributed for an extended period beginning in 1814. Storer, *Medicina in Nummis*, 4649-52; Freeman, *Medals Relating to Medicine and Allied Sciences*, 597.

Bob Mueller contacted us regarding



Jefferson Indian Peace Medal, 103mm: 1923.52.11

of other artists. Mears' beautiful work, representing the quintessence of the Cornish Colony's productivity (as well as depicting its founder and



France, AR 33mm Parisian Municipal Vaccination program award medal, 1814 and thereafter: 1925.57.28 Gift of William R. Powell

inspiration), is her 1898 medallic tribute to her master, Augustus Saint-Gaudens. Checking this specimen gave me a chance to correct our

recorded description.

—Obv. AVGVSTVS SAINT-GAUDENS SCVLPTOR AETATIS 50 L / HELEN MEARS FECIT PARIS MDCCCXCVIII; a half-length portrait figure of Saint-Gaudens at age 50, facing right and leaning on the pedestal of a model for his superb equestrian statue of General William T. Sherman; the lower edge is inscribed COPYRIGHTED 1916 / by MARY MEARS. —

Lynda Stoddard requested information about a bronze aviation medal by French sculptor Paul-Marcel Dammann, called “Toucher les étoiles” (to touch the stars), which had evidently still been available in 1992. Unfortunately, although we have seventeen Dammann pieces in the cabinet, we lack this one. An inquiry to the French mint on Stoddard’s behalf brought the prompt and courteous response from Eliane Thiebaud, “Désolée mais cette médaille n’est plus en vente” (“so sorry, but this medal is no longer available”).

James Sweeny continued his research on British Calendar medals and sent us a copy of his printed pre-



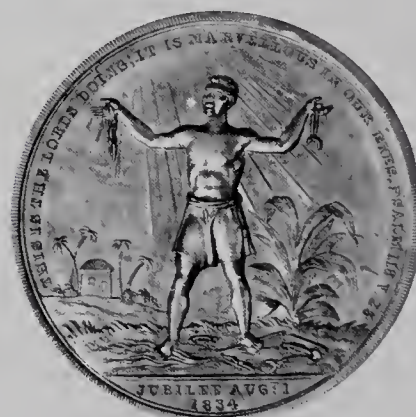
US. AE 190 x 220mm plaque of Saint-Gaudens by Helen F. Mears, sculpted in 1898): 1923.55.1 (50%)

liminary study of these fascinating pieces. Among those in the ANS cabinet is to be found the earliest known dated example by Powell (1746), of whose pieces the earliest previously cited, by Fuld, was a 1748 piece (George and Melvin Fuld, “Calendar medals and store cards,” *The Numismatist*, Vol. 69, no. 1 (Jan. 1956), pp. 33-40 [and various issues to] Vol. 72, no. 11 (Nov. 1959), pp. 1355-1371.

An inquiry from Jennifer Harper instigated a look at the British medals in the cabinet celebrating the abolition of slavery throughout Great Britain’s Colonial empire, in 1834. There were a dozen or so medals commemorating this great humanitarian occasion. The ANS holds an outstanding collection of

numismatic memorabilia relating to slavery and its abolishment, including pieces celebrating the British government’s edict. Among the varieties issued by Davis of Birmingham are examples matching Harper’s. One is as follows:

—Obv. Negro in chains kneeling r., hands clasped; AM I NOT A MAN AND A BROTHER; in ex., A



Great Britain, AE 45mm, abolition of Colonial slavery medal, 1834, by J. Davis of Birmingham, proof: 1928.25.13 Gift of Elliott Smith

VOICE FROM/ GREAT BRITAIN/
TO AMERICA ./ 1834; on the
ground line to l., DAVIS, to r.,
BIRM.

Rev. a Negro standing facing,
with raised hands holding broken
chain links, amidst broken shack-
les and whip, highlighted by rays
behind in field; in background, a
hut, palm trees and a plant; THIS
IS THE LORDS DOING; IT IS MAR-
VELLOUS IN OUR EYES. PSALM
118 V.23; in ex., JUBILEE AUGT. 1/
1834. Brown, *British Historical
Medals, 1666*—

Once again, there have been several
inquiries about the ANS' extremely
successful 1909 Hudson-Fulton cele-
bration medal by medallist sculptor
Emil Fuchs. In terms of all of its vari-
eties combined, this is probably the
most common "art medal" ever pro-
duced in this country, but it is, of
course, nevertheless a collectors'
item. There are at least half a dozen
different varieties which people keep
encountering (see *ANS Magazine*,
Vol. 2, No., Spring 2003, p. 42).

People Make the Collections

Among other individuals who have
recently been in contact with us for
aid of one sort or another are James J.
Boyle, Margaret and Pedro Castillo,
Wei-Tsu Fan, Alvin Feinman, Kate
Goodwin, Fred Grinstein, Marian
Halperin, John Hanley, Thomas
Lange, Debra Lans, Robert Levinson,
David Liu, David McBride, Donald
Mitchell, Gerald Morris, Gerard
Muhl, Dr. Beth E. Notar, Graham
Parker, Helen Rosen, Marlene
Teichman, and Dan and Jihan
Varisco. Interest in numismatics
never seems to wane. We can be
thankful that this remains true for our
Coin Room volunteers, Ted
Withington, Henry Bergos and
Richard Perricelli, to whom we all
owe a debt of gratitude. It is through
the help of volunteers that we are able
to continue making progress in col-
lection management activities while
the staff's time is taken up with pub-
lic service efforts of the sort repre-
sented by the contacts mentioned ear-
lier.

The greatness of the ANS' cabinet is

due to far-sighted contributions by
many individuals over the past 145
years. A number of outstanding lead-
ers in this respect, of course, have
served as the Society's Presidents
(including Daniel Parish, Jr., Archer
Milton Huntington, Edward T.
Newell, Herbert E. Ives and Harry
Fowler). Others have been primarily
collectors (and their families) who
came to understand the great benefit
of a collection of this stature. Many
of these public-spirited donors, so
devoted to making this institution the
great source that it has become for
everyone wanting to learn more
about the role of numismatics in civ-
ilization, are no longer with us. I
enjoy mentioning the names of the
donors who contributed the items we
have been examining; their memories
endure as their gifts continue
to serve. As we consider the visitation
and usage the cabinet experiences
today, and the many activities
involved, let us never forget that it is
thanks to our generous donors that so
many people can turn to the ANS for
information.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

NUMISMATICS.ORG

BY SEBASTIAN HEATH

Continued from page 41

Virtual Visits to the ANS

Middle East, Lebanon shows up but
Jordan does not. India, China, and
Japan are well represented, of course,
but it is interesting that Kyrgyzstan,
Turkmenistan, and Brunei also
appear. The only region of the world
not well represented is sub-Saharan
Africa, with South Africa being an
exception.

One good indication of what people
are doing on the site is the database
usage. There were 8,058 searches of
the coin database and 1,924 searches
of the library catalog. In the coin
database 1,587 different key words

were used in searches. However, only
82 of these terms were used more
than 10 times and the majority of
these pertain to Ancient numismatics
with a strong bias towards Roman
emperors. The top ten search terms
are: aachen, constantine, avg, coin,
coins, genio, alexander, bithynia, ii,
and providentia. This list again indi-
cates that most of our users are inter-
ested in the coinage of the Ancient
world.

The final statistic to look at in this
column is the number of coin images
viewed. In our test month of April the
ANS served 81,403 images of coins.
At the time we had about 3,500
images available so that most coins
are being viewed multiple times. The
five most viewed coins are all in the
Greek and Roman departments and

are all on display in the Federal
Reserve Bank of New York. Figure 1
shows the "winner" of this contest, a
denarius of 48 BC celebrating
Caesar's campaigns in Gaul that was
viewed 380 times in April.

Without implementing a more
sophisticated tracking system, there
are limits to the amount of informa-
tion we can gather about our users.
But the ANS web-site is not a com-
mercial venture looking to squeeze
every penny out of its audience.
Rather, it is one component of our
overall effort to promote numismat-
ics to an international audience. In
this regard these numbers, while not
large when compared to commercial
sites, are encouraging.

The Groves Forum 2003

ORGANIZED BY ROBERT WILSON HOGE

Guests at this year's Groves Forum in American Numismatics, held at New York City's Harvard Club, at 27 West 44th Street, the evening of May 16, enjoyed a fascinating look into mid-18th century mint history presented by one of the world's foremost scholars in this field. Graham Dyer, Curator of the Museum of the British Royal Mint, in Llantrissant, Wales, explored the economic, political and personal ramifications implicit in his address "The Royal Mint and North Carolina, 1754." He discussed the interesting career of the Irishman Arthur Dobbs, at that time the newly appointed governor of the North Carolina Colony, who proposed the coinage concept. Original documents relating to Dobbs and his proposal were brought to light for the first time and put into context. Dyer explained what had been known of this proposal by the great 19th century numismatist Sylvester S. Crosby and by the 18th century coin dealer and writer William Snelling, and examined the entire background of minting in various metals at the Tower Mint in the mid-1700s. He analyzed what must have been the attitudes by the authorities in London, most particularly the officers of the Royal Mint, to Dobbs' idea of a coinage of copper halfpence, pence and twopences. Through unpublished contemporary documentation, he placed the response in the context of Mint authorities' attitudes towards the coinage of copper at that time, both for Great Britain and for Ireland, and surveyed the surviving records dealing with actual mintage figures for these two coinages. The Forum served as a splendid precursor to the Coinage of the America's Conference held the following day.

ANSM



1. Graham Dyer 2. Robert W. Hoge 3. Jay M. Galst & Jerome Haggerty
4. David Alexander & Nancy Green 5. Ray Williams

Coinage Of the Americas Conference 2003

ORGANIZED BY ROBERT WILSON HOGGE

The COAC was held at New York's famed Fraunces Tavern on May 17, with over fifty participants. This historic landmark began operations in 1762. Fraunces was an ardent patriot, and his tavern was frequented by Revolutionary War leaders. (George Washington really did sleep there!) General Washington made his farewell address to his officers—the future members of the Society of the Cincinnati—here in 1783. The tavern today offers an excellent lower Manhattan dining place and includes an interesting museum collection. The COAC theme for this year was "Our Nation's Coinage: Varied Origins," in keeping with which the talks ranged through a diversity of important topics relating to the foundations of the American monetary system.

Kent Ponterio presented "The First Coinage of the New World: Coins of the Mexico City Mint Struck during the Reign of Charles and Johanna, New Finds Reassigning the Chronology of Assayers and Tentative Dates of Issue." In it he analyzed the sequences of issues and their assayers based upon recent discoveries made in the study of a major hoard and in original archival sources. Through the evidence of die reworkings and linkages, and reexamination of contemporary edicts and testimony, he established the chronology of issues from 1536 through the end of the reign and documented the origin of the recently-discovered exciting and unique eight-reales pattern piece.

Brian J. Danforth delivered a new perspective on selected Irish coppers that circulated in Colonial America in his "New Interpretations on Irish Coppers in the American Colonies: The St. Patrick, Wood's Hibernia and Voce Populi Series." Highlights included revelations about the minter and production sequence, focusing on the career of Peter Blondeau and his inventions, in relation to the St. Patrick coppers; the economics and politics of the 1722-23 Wood's Hibernia coinage in Ireland and the American colonies, and the attitudes and events surrounding the issuance of Roche's 1760 "Voce Populi" series.

In his "Hessian 'Blood Money': the History and the Myth," David T. Alexander presented the legends of the "bloodthalers" of the Prince of Hesse (the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, Friedrich II, 1760-1785). He reviewed the origins of the German mercenary soldiers in the American Revolutionary War and surveyed some of the actual coinages from the homelands of troops who served their British "allies." Central to the issue was the peculiar and peripatetic career of Rudolph Erich Raspe, the contemporary Hessian finance minister and early numismatic curator, better known today as the author of the fabulous adventures of Baron Munchausen. Finally, Alexander called for a reappraisal both of the "Hessians" and our understanding of the relevant coinages.

John Kraljevich, in his "Annapolis Silver: The Coinage of John Chalmers," covered the forms of currency—including archaeological finds of coins in the Chesapeake Bay region and contemporary paper money—which formed the backdrop for his subject. He examined the place of Annapolis in the nation in 1783, when it was our first peacetime capital, through a look at surviving documents—including papers of George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, among others. He explored the position of Chalmers in the community, as well as that of Thomas Sparrow, whom he convincingly suggested as the engraver of Chalmers' dies. Kraljevich concluded by providing a biography of John Chalmers' curious life and discussed the specific features and survival of the coins he issued.

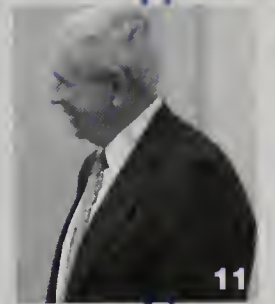
As a result of cataloguing the collections in preparation for opening a new center and increased public exposure of objects long held in storage, significant numismatic items came to light in the New York Historical Society. In her talk entitled "Recent Discoveries in the New York Historical Society," Margaret K. Hofer, Associate Curator of Decorative Arts at The New-York Historical Society, focused on two exciting discoveries. The first consisted of five decorations of the Society of the Cincinnati, all but one traced to an original owner. These insignia include three of the earliest, "eagles" fabricated in Paris in 1784, and two New York City examples made around 1802. The second part of Hofer's talk revealed a pair of pattern quarters from 1792 designed by Joseph Wright. She provided background information on Wright and discussed the coins' imagery.

Syd Martin examined two recently discovered Early American Coins of unknown origin in his study "The 'Georgius Triumpho'/Danish West Indies Mule." He analyzed the coins from this anomalous die pair, pointed out their physical characteristics—their very late die states—and submitted deductions as to where and when they were produced: Birmingham, between the time when the original DWI counterfeit 24-skilling piece would have been produced (1767) and the date of its obsolescence (ca. 1815). He noted the appearance of the name of John Winchester in known association with the Birmingham counterfeiting of DWI coinage ca. 1770, but suggested a likely production date in

the late 1780s or '90s for the "Georgius Triumpho" pairing.



10



11



12



6



7



8



9

6. Donald G. Patrick, President ANS 7. David T. Alexander 8. Margaret K. Hofer
9. Syd Martin 10. John Kraljevich 11. Brian Danforth 12. Kent Ponterio

ANSM

The Case for Gold

BY JAMES GRANT

The metal will do well in a time when inflation is heading up and short-term interest rates are negative. Don't be misled by those who say commodity prices will stay low.

Walk through a metal detector into the Florentine splendor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Bear left. Enter the American Numismatic Society's exhibit of rare coins, rare bills and not-so-rare credit cards. Take another left. Walk west 40 paces. Behold 751 shiny Byzantine gold coins spilling out of a toppled pot.

This is the Bet She'an hoard, 7 1/2 pounds of gold discovered in 1998 under the floor of an ancient residence in the Jordan Valley in northern Israel. It was buried around A.D. 680, probably to avoid confiscation, Israeli archeologists say.

If he weren't so very dead, the unnamed owner of this treasure would be desolated, and his heirs would be inconsolable. For 13 centuries the coins in the pot earned no interest. What is the foregone interest on 7 1/2 pounds of gold uninvested since the time of the fifth Umayyad caliph, Abd al-Malik?

Say the gold price in A.D. 680 was \$350, or its equivalent. Say the value of that gold, \$38,300, was invested at 3%, compounded continuously from that time to this. Then the foregone interest income would be no less than \$6.4 sextillion.

Now, 751 coins is not so many. The Numismatic Society claims to own more than a million coins and bills and other forms of money issued and spent over three millennia. The foregone interest income on this uninvested collection is

beyond calculating.

Albert Einstein is said to have called compound interest the eighth wonder of the world. But it must be number one in the power to tantalize. If Adam and Eve had opened even a small savings account in the Bank of Eden, and if they and their descendants had conscientiously not made a withdrawal, then the human race could have long ago put its feet up and lived on the interest.

Of course, compounding is not continuous because history is discontinuous. People die, banks fail and nation states rise and fall. Money is confiscated or debased. There likely is a very good reason that 751 gold coins were buried instead of being lent out at interest. The owner traded an income stream in the bush for gold in the hand.

The paradox of gold is that it can be the finest speculation and the poorest investment. Though indestructible and lovely to behold, the barbarous relic earns no interest. And—what is much, much worse—it earns no interest on interest.

Gold was the right thing to bury in A.D. 680 and the wrong thing not to dig up and invest in Microsoft at a split-adjusted price of 18 cents a share in March 1986 A.D. (Today, 17 years later, the price is \$51, a 283 bagger, as Peter Lynch might say.) Knowing when danger is advancing and receding is the rarest insight in investing, and it helps to explain the paucity of sextillion-dollar fortunes in The Forbes 400 List Now, walking out of the Fed into the bracing winter cold, one is faced with the question: Is risk advancing or receding?

I say it's advancing. Nominal interest rates are low, government bond buyers are complacent and central banks are easy. Much to the dismay of finance ministries in Japan and

Europe, the dollar exchange rate is falling against the yen and the euro. This is not because the Fed is objectively tight. For the first time in a decade the "real" federal funds rate is negative (i.e., a 1.25% funds rate minus the 2.4% year-over-year gain in the December consumer price index is a negative 1.15%).

Ben S. Bernanke, one of Alan Greenspan's new hires at the Federal Reserve Board, reminded a Washington audience in November that the Fed has a marvelous invention for fighting deflation. This device is called a "printing press," said Bernanke, one of America's foremost monetary economists. With it the government can "produce as many U.S. dollars as it wishes, at essentially no cost."

On Jan. 9 an auction of ten-year Japanese government bonds was 18.6 times oversubscribed, although their coupon was only 0.9%. For perspective, Haruhiko Kuroda, one of the top contenders to take over the governorship of the Bank of Japan when the job becomes vacant in March, has pledged to print enough yen to push his nation's inflation rate to 3%. And nobody believes him.

I believe him, and I believe Bernanke. And I also believe that the First Eagle SoGen Gold Fund and the Tocqueville Gold Fund (to name only two of the better-performing gold mutual funds) will go on delivering a better return than the interest-bearing securities of the governments that run the printing presses.

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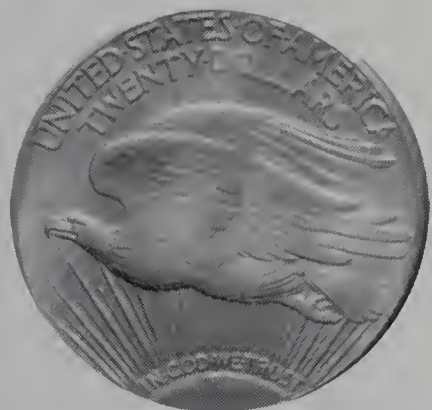
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Zofia H. Archibald, John Davies, Vincent Gabrielsen and G.J. Oliver, eds. *Hellenistic Economies*. London/New York: Routledge, 2001. 400 pp., 41 figs, 11 tables. Hb. ISBN 0-415-23466-2. \$85.00.

Although there is often a tendency to think of the collections of the American Numismatic Society in terms of individual objects, it is always worth remembering that the ancient coins, weights, and stamped amphora handles contained in the ANS vaults are really the shattered and disarticulated remains of once larger structures known as economies. Over the centuries the patterns of supply and demand, the vagaries of local and international trade, and the political and social ideologies that gave these ancient economies their motive force have decayed and disappeared, leaving us with little more than the dry bones. *Hellenistic Economies* brings together thirteen papers originally present-

the Battle of Actium in 31 BC.

John Davies sets the scene and makes observations about the direction that the future study of Hellenistic economies should take in the first paper, "Hellenistic Economies in the Post-Finley Era" (pp. 11-61). He persuasively argues that the influential minimalist and substantivist approach to the ancient economy developed by Moses I. Finley in *The Ancient Economy* (1973) needs revision and that modern students of Hellenistic economies would do well to reexamine the data and attempt to explore new models. However, despite the emphasis on departure from the Finleyan view, many of the articles that follow, including those that deal closely with aspects of coinage and monetized economies, and which will probably also be of the greatest interest to most readers of *ANS Magazine*, generally tend to reach the sorts of conclusions that Finley would have approved.

The most traditionally numismatic of the papers is Katerina Panagopoulou's "The Antigonids: Patterns of a Royal Economy" (pp. 313-364), which primarily focuses on the problems of interpretation that have dogged the precious metal coinages struck in the name of "King Antigonos" and especially the tetradrachms bearing the types of Pan and Poseidon. By preparing a die study and employing recognized statistical formulae (all supplemented by extensive tables and two plates of illustrations), the author estimates the total obverse die production for four chronological periods in the reigns of Gonatas and Doson and comes to the important conclusion that the Pan and Poseidon coinages could not possibly have accounted for all of the money needed by the Antigonids for their involvement in the Chremonidean War (268/7-261 BC) and other military adventures in Greece and Asia Minor during the third century BC.

Thus, she suggests that neither Gonatas nor Doson produced their coinages with the intention that they would be used to facilitate international or large-scale local trade and that indirect means such as booty and exactions from the cities were employed to meet the military costs of the kingdom. The majority of coinage used in the Antigonid realm is thought to have been provided through posthumous Alexanders and foreign coins on the Attic weight standard. In this case, the author endows the Pans and Poseidons with the primary political purpose of celebrating victories in the Chremonidean War and the battle of Andros (246/5 BC). By such emphasis on the political motivation, Panagopoulou seems to support Finley's view that social and political forces dominated "economic rationality" in the ancient world.

Both "Population-Production-Taxation-Coinage: A Model for the Seleukid Economy" (pp. 69-102) by Makis Aperghis and Klaus Bringmann's, "Grain, Timber and Money: Hellenistic Kings, Finance, Buildings and Foundations in Greek Cities" (pp. 205-214) also reach minimalist conclusions regarding the role of coinage in Hellenistic royal economies, again smacking of Finley's school of thought. It is with some irony that at the same time, Aperghis also goes further than most of the authors in the collection to follow Davies' introductory advice and attempt to develop a model for the economy of a Hellenistic state.

By separately analyzing data sets for each of the four economic factors of population, production, taxation and coinage, Aperghis seeks to discover their relationship to one another and to produce a workable model for the economy of Seleukid Mesopotamia. Unfortunately, while the methodology is sound and the intent laudable, one must question



ed at a Liverpool conference in 1998 in an attempt to flesh out diverse aspects of the multiplicity of large and smaller scale economies that operated in the period delineated by the death of Alexander in 323 BC and

the validity of the data. For example, a population of 5-6 million is estimated for Mesopotamia based primarily on extrapolation from archaeological surveys and literary evidence for the population of Ptolemaic Egypt since direct evidence for the number of inhabitants in the region is entirely lacking. The data for individual rations and prices of grain in Mesopotamia are much more secure, as they are derived from contemporary Babylonian administrative texts and astronomical diaries, but it is unclear how much faith can be placed in the total of 10,000 talents as the estimated value of subsistence cereals in Mesopotamia, since it is arrived at through the use of less than certain population figures. The statistics for Mesopotamian mints under Antiochus III and Seleucus IV are employed in order to estimate the quantity of coin circulating in the region at about 1-2 talents per 1,000 inhabitants, but again the role of estimated population in the equation must cast a shadow over the validity of this figure. The origin of the data for obverse dies under Antiochus III is also unclear, since the cited source only provides data for Seleucus IV. Because the number of coins tallies with a total tax of 1 talent per 1,000 inhabitants, arrived at through a disputed figure given by Herodotos (1.192) and Aperghis' population estimate, it is concluded that the main purpose of Seleukid coinage was to provide the means for the population to pay taxes to the government. While the theory is plausible, the flawed nature of the evidence makes it difficult to accept without serious reservations. The underlying assumption that coinage had a very prescribed function within the Seleukid economy and that interregional trade had an almost negligible role in this closed system suggests the acceptance of Finleyan minimalism.

Bringmann's paper eschews questions of production and circulation in favor of those involving the use and limits of money in royal euergetism. Based on literary and epigraphical evidence, he argues that the kings in general, regardless of dynasty and differing royal economic circumstances, rarely had enough cash on hand to cover benefactions to cities with price tags in excess of 100 talents. For more expensive gifts, such as the educational institutions founded by Eumenes II in Rhodes and Miletos, or the multinational relief effort on behalf of Rhodes after the earthquake of 228 BC, the kings preferred to make payment in kind, either donating large quantities of grain, which the civic authorities were then required to sell for hard currency, or providing raw materials for building construction. Through the use of these methods of indirect finance, the author observes that the kings were able to compete with each other for status as great benefactors while compelling the cities to partially underwrite the gifts, since the latter ultimately had to provide the cost of labor to convert the raw materials and grain into finished buildings and money.

This conclusion might seem to support the Finleyan idea of a "primitive" economy, in which exchange was largely driven by political and social considerations, coinage only played a limited role, and transactions in kind were dominant. However, Bringmann's proposal that means of indirect finance were purposely used by the kings in an attempt to keep their coined money in their own states, a concern that has already been recognized in the creation of closed monetary zones in the Attalid and Ptolemaic kingdoms, may point to a more sophisticated understanding of economy in the Hellenistic period than Finley would allow. It is also tempting to think that

indirect finance may lie behind the production of cistophoric tetradrachms by certain cities under Attalid control, for we know that they received their bullion from the crown in the form of benefactions (F. Kleiner and S. Noe, *The Early Cistophoric Coinage* (1977), p. 125 and n. 19), but apparently assumed the cost of minting themselves. One wonders whether similar arrangements might not have been involved when cities under the authority of other Hellenistic monarchs struck coins in the names of their rulers.

The fourth and last article to directly touch on coinage is Kenneth Kitchen's "Economics in Ancient Arabia: From Alexander to the Augustans" (pp. 157-173). Unlike the papers discussed above, it does not so much analyze the evidence for a facet of Arabian economies with the intention of developing a model for how it may have operated, but rather offers a simple descriptive overview of the history and economic involvements of the several ancient Arabian states. Despite the title, only five pages (pp. 166-170) are actually devoted to the Hellenistic and early Roman periods, while the majority of those that precede them are dedicated to briefly sketching the early political and economic history of the Arabian Peninsula. The author provides a valuable bibliography of studies on ancient Arabian coins, including material published up to 1999, which will no doubt be of interest to specialists in Sabaeen, Himyarite and Minaean coinages. However, his treatment of Arabian coinage in the main text leaves something to be desired. While Kitchen suggests that the Arabian imitation of Athenian and Roman coin models had to do with the facilitation of international trade, he fails to really argue the point. Instead, he prefers to use the coins more as evidence for political history than for any light that they might

shed on the operation of economies. The coins are important because they provide the names of otherwise unknown kings of Hagar, or because their presence can be interpreted (not necessarily correctly) as a sign of political domination, as in the case of Characenean coins found as far south as the territory of the modern United Arab Emirates, rather than because circulation patterns might elucidate economic interaction between the Arabian states and the wider Hellenistic world. Mention is made of royal coins of Hagar found in Asia Minor, but nothing further is done with this information. Although the general understanding of the Arabian kingdoms as important players in the larger network of international trade stands in opposition to Finley's "primitivist" economic views, the author's treatment of the artifacts of that trade betrays the Finleyan tendency to focus on the social and political, rather than the economic importance of coinage.

It is really only in the articles that do not deal explicitly with coinage that we can catch a few glimpses of movement away from the Finleyan outlook. Amos Kloner's paper on "The Economy of Hellenistic Maresha: Inferences from the City Plan and Archaeological Finds" (pp. 103-131) describes this remarkable city in central Israel in which all of the currently excavated houses were equipped with man-made subterranean complexes. The presence of some 22 olive presses and 85 columbaria in these underground rooms makes it fairly clear that in the Hellenistic period the people of Maresha were involved in industrial specialization, something that Finley generally argued against.

Zofia Archibald's "Making the Most of One's Friends: Western Asia Minor in the Early Hellenistic Age" (pp. 245-270) and "The Rhodian Associations and Economic Activity"

(pp. 215-244) by Vincent Gabrielsen both attempt to keep the Finleyan habit of embedding actions in social, rather than economic, motivation at arm's length while discussing the possible use of proxeny decrees to reconstruct inter-regional commercial connections and the manipulation of religious associations by their members and the Rhodian aristocracy as a means of controlling resources of man-power. The epigraphical record also provides the springboard for Graham Oliver's excellent snapshot of an Attic micro-economy in "Regions and Micro-Regions: Grain for Rhamnous" (pp. 137-155). In this article the author illustrates the continued importance of local grain production in the deme of Rhamnous by analyzing an honorific decree inscribed on behalf of Epichares for his actions to protect the harvest and provision the deme during the Chremonidean War. Here one of the main goals is to underline the importance of looking at the "multiplicity of regional layers of economic activity" as well as the grander schemes of long-distance trade.

In "Between Colonies and Emporia: Iberian Hinterlands and the Exchange of Salted Fish in Eastern Spain" (pp. 175-199), Benedict Lowe also takes interest in a regional economy as he charts the development of the salted fish trade in Hellenistic Iberia, arguing that native communities were able to use their control over resources in order to manipulate demand by Greeks and Carthaginians.

While the influence of Finley can be detected in many of the articles, David Gibbins' valuable overview of Classical and Hellenistic shipwrecks in "Shipwrecks and Hellenistic Trade" (pp. 273-312) is perhaps the most explicitly Finleyan of them all, considering the emphasis on the importance of socio-cultural needs as the motivation for trade, the small

scale of most shipping, and an insistence on limited "economic rationalism." The strong Finleyan overtones of Gibbins are nicely contrasted by the last article to deal with a specific economy, "Hellenistic Economies: The Case of Rome" (pp. 367-378) by Jeremy Paterson. Here the author maps the tensions between what he defines as the "natural," "political," and "market" economies of Republican Rome, emphasizing the greater importance of the "natural" economy in the long term. This discussion is especially worthwhile because it serves to challenge some of the basic tenets of the Finleyan outlook, such as the greater expense of land versus water transportation and the relatively minor importance of trade for the movement of goods. Of all the papers, Paterson's is really the only one that makes a serious break with Finley and also presents an alternative economic model as recommended by Davies at the beginning of the collection.

The book concludes with Zofia Archibald's "Away from Rostovtzeff: A New SEHW" (pp. 279-388), which essentially critiques M.I. Rostovtzeff's classic and seminal work, *A Social and Economic History of the Hellenistic World* (1941) and the Finleyan reaction that ultimately grew out of it.

As we have seen, with a few important exceptions, the articles in *Hellenistic Economies* tend not to affirm the types of post-Finleyan discourse that Davies in his opening and Archibald in her closing article look towards. Instead the collection is very much a monument to the continuing and often subtle influence of Moses Finley's minimalist and substantivist views on the ancient economy. As such it is well worth reading, for it is a clarion call to economic historians as well as to specialists in the physical remains of economic structures, like numismatists, warning that

there is still much work to be done before we can truly begin to imagine new skins and sinews for the dry bones and to strike out on the paths of ancient economic interpretation that went undreamed of by Finley.

-Oliver D. Hoover

Louis-Pol Delestrée and Marcel Tache. *Nouvel atlas des monnaies Gauloises I. de la Seine au Rhin*. Éditions Commios. Saint-Germain-en-Laye, 2002. 136 pp., 29 color pls. Hb. 87 Euro. ISBN 2-9518364-0-6.

In 1892, Henri de la Tour published his *Atlas des monnaies gauloises*, the first major attempt at organizing and cataloguing the wide variety of coinages produced by the Celtic tribes of continental Europe. This monumental work, primarily based on the Celtic coins in the collection of the Bibliothèque nationale de France, soon became the standard reference for the series and has continued to maintain its status as a primary reference to this day. The importance of la Tour's work can be gauged by the reprinting of his *Atlas* with revisions in 2001 and the updates provided by B. Fischer, *Atlas de monnaies gauloises d'H. de la Tour, mise à jour* and S. Scheers, *Un complément à l'Atlas de monnaies gauloises de Henri de la Tour* in 1992, the centennial of the *Atlas*' first printing.

Despite the general tendency to update la Tour in various supplementary articles and books, Louis-Pol Delestrée and Marcel Tache (D. and T. hereafter) have taken the bold step of a complete revision in their *Nouvel atlas des monnaies Gauloises I. de la Seine au Rhin*. Rather than simply collecting further addenda and corrigenda to la Tour's text, the authors have adapted the model of his original *Atlas* and recast it as a modern catalogue taking into account recent studies, archaeological evidence, and material in private collections, all of which was unavailable to la Tour.

Although la Tour's *Atlas* was contained in a single volume, the authors have envisioned the *Nouvel atlas* as a multi-volume work dealing with the coinage of the European Celts on a regional basis. The main focus of the present volume is on the coinage struck in Belgic Gaul and the surrounding regions from the introduction of gold staters imitating Greek designs in the third century BC until the end of coinage in the native Celtic style at the beginning of the first century AD. However, work is already underway on a second volume that will cover the issues of Armorica and adjacent regions, and future books are planned for the Celtic coinages of eastern and southern Europe.

The catalogue of the *Nouvel atlas* is organized into the following five major chronological sections: "III^e siècle et début du II^e siècle avant J.-C.," "II^e siècle avant J.-C.," "Fin du II^e siècle jusqu'à la guerre des Gaules (ca. 130 à 60 avant J.-C.)," "La guerre des Gaules et la période pré-augustéenne (ca. 60 à 30/25 avant J.-C.)" and "Période augustéenne (fin du I^{er} siècle avant J.-C. et début du I^{er} siècle après J.-C.)," within which, the coinages are arranged geographically moving from west to east. Because the vast majority of Celtic coinage is associated with tribal groups, rather than fixed locations, like the urban centers of the Greco-Roman world, or with individuals known from historical sources, its geographical and temporal localization can be a daunting task. However, D. and T. have paid very close attention to material from organized archaeological excavations and especially to provenanced finds in local private collections in an attempt to get the best data available for areas and periods of circulation. Once armed with the provenance information one can make reasonable suggestions about the issuing tribes, based on the regions ascribed to them

in Julius Caesar's *Bellum Gallicum*. Thus, for example, it is now possible to distinguish between gold staters "à l'oeil" struck by the Treveri in the region between the Meuse and the Rhine rivers and those produced by the Remi between the Oise and the Meuse. Recognizing the importance of the provenance data for future work, the authors consistently include find spot information whenever it is available, along with the current location of individual coins and references to the most recent publications.

Issues of chronology are somewhat more difficult to solve, especially for coinages of entirely native type, often requiring D. and T. to rely on the less than precise dating evidence provided by excavations of La Tène period sites. Although iconography can play an important role in reconstructing the chronology of Celtic coinage, particularly where imitative issues are concerned, some of D. and T.'s chronological arguments based on iconography should perhaps be treated with caution. For example, it is



suggested that DT 172, an unpublished stater "à l'oeil" variety of the Sueccones, should be dated to the

60s BC because of the appearance of an oblong "bouclier" above the horse on the reverse. According to the authors (apparently thinking of the shields on the famous Gallic War denarii of L. Hostilius Saserna (*RRC* 448/2), D. Iunius Brutus Albinus (*RRC* 450/1), and Julius Caesar (*RRC* 452/2 and 452/4-5), this particular type of "bouclier" was used by Celtic warriors during Caesar's Gallic Wars (58-51 BC) and thus provides criteria for dating the coin. However, the value of the "bouclier" as a chronological marker becomes dubious when we consider the artistic and archaeological evidence that shows the adoption of oblong shields by the European Celts centuries before the great Gallo-Roman conflict (P. Wilcox, *Rome's Enemies* (2): *Gallic and British Celts* (1987), p. 18). Because related staters "à l'oeil" (DT 166-169 and 171) all include an oval shape with a central dot (thought to be a disengaged chariot wheel ("roue")) above or behind the horse, it seems somewhat more likely that the "bouclier" may simply be an enlarged and more ornate "roue."

One of the great pleasures of Celtic numismatics is the frequent discovery of formerly unknown typological variants and even entirely new coins. The *Nouvel atlas* is a veritable treasure trove of new and previously unpublished material from private collections that will be of great interest to specialists. Readers will find at least one new coin or variant in each of the chronological sections, but the greatest quantity and most important material clusters around the late second and first centuries BC. New bronze coins (DT 174A and 179A) using the same types as the gold staters "à l'oeil" and "à l'épsilon" of the Remi and Nervii, respectively, show that these tribes were actually on a bi-metallic coinage system in the late second and early first centuries BC. The typological linkage of a

new bronze coin (DT 551) to the CRICIRV staters "à l'oeil" struck in the period c. 60-30/25 BC indicates that by this time the Suessiones were producing connected gold and bronze series, just as the Remi and Nervii had earlier. Thus all three of these recently discovered bronzes strongly point to a pattern of associated gold and bronze coinage emissions, once only hinted at by the later first century staters and bronzes "à l'oeil" struck by the Treveri in the name of ARDA (DT 601-602). It will be interesting to see whether future finds will also reveal similar bronze sister coinages for the gold staters "à l'oeil" produced by the Suessiones and Treveri before the Gallic Wars and those struck by the Meldi after c. 60 BC.

At the same time that new coins serve to give us a more nuanced picture of certain tribal issues, they can also go far to help us understand the size of other series. For example, D. and T. record some twenty-nine previously undocumented varieties and one entirely new type (DT 495C) for the silver and bronze "fonds commun" coinages struck by the Ambiani in the period c. 50-30/25 BC. These new additions make it possible to more fully appreciate the truly vast scale of the "fonds commun." Likewise, our knowledge of the coinages struck by tribes less well represented in the numismatic record has also expanded thanks to the new coins published in the *Nouvel atlas*. A formerly unknown individual signing bronze coinage as VONTEO (DT 659) can now be added to the list of names appearing on the late first century issues of the Veliocassi, while the type corpus for late anepigraphic bronzes of the Caleti has almost doubled with the addition of two new coins (DT 664 and 667A).

The twenty-nine plates that appear in the *Nouvel atlas* will almost certainly impress anyone accustomed to

working with the black and white line drawings employed by La Tour, or the photographic plates of more recent works on Celtic coinage. Not only is the digital photography generally of a high caliber, but D. and T. have even gone so far as to present the illustrations in stunning full color. Although this decision must have had a great impact on the cost of producing the book, in the opinion of this reviewer it was well worth the expense. Thanks to the authors, readers are now treated to the true beauty of many of the coins that could not be fully appreciated in black and white photos or line drawings. The gold issues of the Parisii, Suessiones, Remi, Treveri and Nervii seem to glow right on the page, while the vast majority of the bronze coins have wonderful green patinas, making them look like they were struck from emeralds. Even the non-specialist in Celtic coinages will find something in the plates to delight the eyes.

In some cases, particularly where rare pieces are concerned, the coins themselves were not easily available to the authors, making it necessary for D. and T. to illustrate them with images derived from the black and white plates of earlier publications or from plaster casts. For the sake of visual consistency within the plates of the *Nouvel atlas* these images were digitally colorized. Unfortunately, while this colorization certainly enhances their appeal from an artistic perspective, it also compromises their scientific value to some extent. There is no way to be sure that the shade of gold used to colorize DT 115, a "type janiforme" stater struck in the Meuse-Moselle valley faithfully reproduces the toning of the actual coin, just as it is unclear that the green used to colorize DT 213, a potin "aux chèvres affrontées" of the Suessiones accurately represents the coin's real patina. Thus, for casts and reproduced black and white pho-

tographs, the authors might have been well advised to leave them unaltered, like the coins depicted in L. Reding's plate of late potins "aux anneletes" reprinted from *CN* (1968) at the bottom of plate XI in the *Nouvel atlas*.

The great value of this volume to specialists in northwestern Celtic coinages is hard to miss, but it should also be pointed out that the *Nouvel atlas* will also appeal to students of Roman Provincial coinage in Western Europe and those with an interest in numismatic imitations and the affects of outside cultural-economic influences on Gaul during the La Tène and Roman periods. When specific Greek and Roman numismatic prototypes are known, D. and T. do their best to point them out, either in the text of the catalogue under the rubric of "observations éventuelles" or in the notes accompanying the plate images. However, readers should be warned that the identification of these foreign models is somewhat haphazard and not always as complete as one might like. There are a few numbered references to the Roman Republican prototypes published in M. Crawford, *Roman Republican Coinage* (1974), but other references might have been useful as well. Consultation of the appropriate *Sylloges* would have helped to more fully describe the Massiliote, Tarentine, and Macedonian models for the early gold coinage, and reference to the first volume of *Roman Imperial Coinage* would have provided the specific Augustan prototype for the so-called "Gallo-Roman" bronzes with the schematic type of the Altar of Lugdunum (DT 695-695) struck in the region of Vendeuil-Caply (Oise).

The *RRC* reference for DT 356, a bronze issue of western Belgic Gaul bearing the obverse type of a head "aux cheveux calamistrés" appears to be incorrect. For its model, the

authors cite the denarii of L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi (*RRC* 340-341, dated to 90 BC) depicting the laureate head of Apollo, but give the unconventional date of 88 BC as the year of their issue. It seems that D. and T. actually intended to cite the denarius series of C. Censorinus (*RRC* 346/2), which was struck in 88 using a similar head of Apollo, but wearing a taenia. A close examination of DT 356 shows that the head on the Celtic coin does in fact wear a taenia, rather than a laurel wreath.

Nevertheless, for those with an interest in Roman Provincials, the *Nouvel atlas* is excellent for placing the late issues of Belgic Gaul struck in the names of the Roman governors Hirtius and Carinas, and the Romanized local official Germanus (*Roman Provincial Coins I* (1992), 501-503 and 506) = DT 612, 677-679 and 706), into their wider context at the end of a long period of imitating Roman models. It also catalogues some coinages, such as the "Gallo-Roman" series (DT 694-706) produced in the Augustan period, which perhaps should have been included in *RPC I* despite their lack of inscriptions.

There can be little doubt that by producing this first volume of the *Nouvel atlas des monnaies Gauloises* D. and T. have done an important service to both scholars and collectors of Celtic coinages. Now all of the previously known and much brand new material struck by the tribes of Belgic Gaul and the surrounding areas has been catalogued in one place, making the proper identification and dating of coins in collections and in archaeological sites much less of a research odyssey. This reviewer, and no doubt all those with an interest in the Celtic coinages of Armorica, look forward to the next volume, which promises to be a similar tour de force.

-Oliver D. Hoover

Sabine Schultz and Jan Zahle, eds. *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals of the Danish National Museum. Supplement: Acquisitions 1942-1996*. Copenhagen: Nationalmuseet, 2002. 123 pp., 54 b/w pls. Sb. ISBN 87-89384-80-6. \$95.00.

Before offering a general overview of the material catalogued in the new Supplement to the *SNG Copenhagen* it should be pointed out that it includes a number of star attractions, superlative and historically important pieces that will impress even the most jaded of numismatists. From the western reaches of the Greek world there is a beautiful Syracusan

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Acquisitions 1942-1996

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decadrachm (81) signed by Kimon, while the Greek homelands around the Aegean are represented by a rare tetradrachm (306) of Lampsacus naming Demetrius the son of Demetrius, an unusual Attic weight tetradrachm (316) of Eumenes II struck in the name of Athena Nikephorus, a tetradrachm (326) of Mytilene with the types of Zeus Ammon and a Dionysiac herm, and several wonderful spread flan civic issues of Ionian Miletus (335-336) and Carian Alabanda (343-344). From the Hellenized lands to the east there is an incredible portrait tetradrachm (280) depicting

Mithradates III of Pontus that was used for the dustcover of Otto Mørkholm's *Early Hellenistic Coinage* (1991), a flawless stater (1205) of Hierapolis-Bambyce depicting Atargatis, and a decadrachm of Alexander the Great (1296) commemorating the Indian campaign.

Even if by some tragedy someone might fail to be impressed by one of these absolute jewels of ancient Greek coinage, there is still hope. In addition to the stars mentioned above there is something for almost every area of interest among the 1341 coins catalogued in the Supplement, which covers issues from just about every part of the Greek world, with the exception of material from the bordering Celtic lands. The latter is intended to appear in its own future *SNG* volume. Whether one specializes in the coinage of mainland Greece, Punic North Africa, or the Parthian Empire there are coins worth seeing here. However, the Supplement will be most valuable to those interested in the coinages struck by the Greek colonies in Italy, the fifth and fourth century issues struck by the cities and dynasts of Lycia, and the coinages of the Hellenistic cities and monarchs, particularly those of the Cappadocian and Seleucid kings. The largest amount of material in this latest addition to the *SNG Copenhagen* falls into these major categories thanks in part to the three numismatic giants who helped to mould the Greek collection of the Danish National Museum over the last several decades: Rudi Thomsen, Jan Zahle and Otto Mørkholm. Due to their respective interests in these three areas, the present volume is in large part a monument to them, thereby making it an especially important work to those who would follow in their footsteps.

The Italian section of 85 pieces

boasts a number of aes grave issues of the Etruscans and Romans (2-19), as well as two early Roman didrachms (20-21) and an interesting Samnite denarius (23) from the period of the Social War (90-88 BC), but as one would expect, it is much stronger in the coinages of the Hellenic foundations of Magna Graecia than of the native Italic states and peoples. The most notable pieces struck by Greek cities in Italy and listed here include three Tarentine obols (34-36) with variant types from those previously known, an Archaic stater of Siris and Pyxus (53), and a tetradrachm (68) of Messana produced during the Samian occupation of 491/0 BC.

The additions to the Lycian collection include almost 150 coins (366-508) struck by the cities and local dynasts over the course of more than two centuries, a few of which are entirely new types. Five unpublished staters and fractions (378, 380, 382, 388, 391) bearing various animal types expand our knowledge of the anepigraphic silver coinages produced in the first half of the fifth century BC, but unfortunately the problem of attribution to specific mints and rulers still remains. For the inscribed issues, a stater in the name of MUTUSE (437) and three silver fractions marked WEDREWI (497, 502-503) are also new and noteworthy. The quantity and general high quality of the preservation of the Lycian material presented in the Supplement will make it indispensable to students of this series.

Almost as impressive as the extensive coverage of Lycian coinage is the large group of Hellenistic coins struck by the kings of Cappadocia (629-942), many of which come from the Cappadocia 1959 Hoard (IGCH 1419). Although we do not have the excitement of discovering previously unpublished pieces here, there can be little doubt that the Cappadocian sec-

tion will be of great value to the students of this interesting, but somewhat understudied coinage. With the exception of the pretender Orophernes and the weak rulers who followed Ariobarzanes I, all of the Cappadocian kings are represented by at least one of their coins, while most are illustrated by multiple examples. Of all the kings, Ariarathes IX (820-907) is best represented by some 87 pieces, while his predecessors Ariarathes V (638-709) and VII (742-798) are not far behind.

That the Supplement will be of great interest to specialists in Seleucid coinage should come as little surprise since Mørkholm was himself fascinated by the series and published widely on Seleucid numismatic topics. Almost 230 silver and bronze coins are listed ranging from the early Alexandrine types of the dynastic founder, Seleucus I (956-957, 959-961) to a bronze (1184) struck at Antioch in the name of Tigranes II during the Armenian occupation of Syria from 83-69 BC (the dates 95-44 BC printed in the catalogue are erroneous). Thanks to Mørkholm's special interest in the rulers of the early and mid second century BC, the issues of Antiochus III, Seleucus IV, Antiochus IV and Demetrius I are especially well represented. Some of the more interesting pieces in the Seleucid section include a beautiful tetradrachm (996) of Seleucus II depicting the king with a full beard, rare issues of the usurpers Molon (1006) and Timarchus (1110-1112), a jugate portrait issue (1122) of Demetrius I overstruck on a tetradrachm of the latter, an eastern obol of Alexander Balas (1156), a cornucopiae drachm (1168) of Demetrius II, and a bronze (1138) from the brief reign of Seleucus VI at Antioch. An imitation of the drachms of Demetrius I (1138) is a new example of the Commagenean imitation a19 p19 published in O. Hoover,

"Notes on Some Imitation Drachms of Demetrius I Soter from Commagene," *AJN* 10 (1998).

Although the Seleucid material is generally well described, it is somewhat odd that the most recent major reference cited is A. Houghton's *Coinage of the Seleucid Empire* (1983). While there is no doubt that this is a popular modern reference, we might have expected to see additional reference made to *SNG Spaer* (1998), which updates some of the attributions in *CSE*. If this newer work had been used, items like the small bronze no. 1021 would have been attributed to Antiochus IV, rather than Antiochus I-III (However, the identification of the obverse as Medusa is preferable to its description as Heracles wearing lion's skin (*SNG Spaer* 1066). Likewise, it might have been easier to tell that a small bronze (1137) of Demetrius I attributed to Mopsus and said to depict Artemis actually shows the Phoenician god Kronos-El and was produced at Byblus under Alexander Balas (*SNG Spaer* 1500). It is also worth pointing out that the Supplement went to press before the appearance of A. Houghton and C. Lorber's *Seleucid Coins I* (2002) and therefore does not take into account any of the changes to mint attribution and chronology prescribed therein.

In addition to the main Seleucid coinages, the Supplement also includes notable foreign pieces with connections to the Seleucid Empire. Several posthumous Alexanders from Chios (144) and Aspendus (182a, 183-185) bear anchor countermarks while an issue from Phaselis (181) has a Helios head countermark, all of which are thought to have been applied by the Seleucid authorities under Antiochus IV, or perhaps more likely, Demetrius I. An attractive municipal tetradrachm struck at Lebedus (1562) is also stamped with the Macedonian helmet used as the

badge of the Seleucid usurper, Diodotus Tryphon. The most impressive of all the Seleucid-related material, however, is probably the beautiful and rare didrachm of Euboean Carystus (255), thought by some to have been struck during the military operations of Antiochus III in mainland Greece. This view is taken by the editors of the Supplement, although Mørkholm (*Early Hellenistic Coinage* (1991), p. 158) actually preferred an earlier date. The obverse is described simply as "Diademed male head r.," thus leaving the question open as to whether it was intended to represent a local dynast or Antiochus III (see R. Fleischer, *Studien zur seleukidischen Kunst* (1991), pp. 35-36).

There is no question that the main focus of the Supplement is on the coinages of the Classical and Hellenistic periods, but there are still a number of items that should appeal to students of the Greek East under Roman rule. For example, a Hadrianic didrachm (943) of Cappadocian Caesarea with a Tyche reverse and two Roman Provincial bronzes from Cilician Laertes (577) in the name of Salonina the wife of Gallienus, and from Nicomedia (296) under Antoninus Pius, respectively, are previously unpublished coins. A beautiful 5-assaria issue (522) of Side is also new, although it is mistakenly described as a neocorate issue, when it is in fact a homonoia piece. The second city of the alliance appears to be Alexandria ad Issum, but the inscription is somewhat unclear. Specialists in Roman Cilicia will almost certainly appreciate the listing of some fifty Provincial bronzes (551-602, 617-619) from the region, including issues of most of the major centers, as well as some of the more obscure cities. A nice selection of large diameter bronzes from the neighboring regions of Pamphylia (521-524), Pisidia (525-529, 532-

534), and Lycaonia (535-536) rounds out the more important Roman Provincials included in the catalogue.

The extremely high quality of the photography makes the plate coins very easy to read and therefore makes the correction of erroneous descriptions a fairly simple task. Thus, despite the occasional textual mistake, the Supplement is an excellent tool for coin identification and will make a welcome addition to the bookshelf of any Greek numismatist, although it will have special appeal to Thomsen's, Zahle's and Mørkholm's fellow explorers in the coinages of Magna Graecia, Lycia, and the Hellenistic East. **ANSM**

-Oliver D. Hoover

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Subway Token's Passing Just the Latest for NYC

by GEORGE S. CUHAJ

Historians have noted that the growth and success of any metropolitan city of the 19th and 20th century can often be attributed to a good transportation system. The City of New York “got organized” and switched from the random street pattern of colonial times to a planned grid pattern for future development in 1811. The City also commissioned approved-route franchises for omnibus owners who ran horse-drawn “stage” coaches inland from the numerous Manhattan ferry terminals. Operators collected cash fares, but also developed a ticket system for identification of

“paid” passengers. Operators who had more than one route franchise offered brass and pewter tokens to passengers who transferred from one route to another. These larger-sized and bulky “transfer tickets” (as their



Entrance to Manhattan subway station, early 1900s

legend is inscribed) were used in the 1840s through the 1850s.

The New York Central Railroad, so-named in 1853 upon the consolida-

tion of twelve pioneering firms, laid track northward on 4th Avenue. Although called a “railroad,” originally it was really what we now would call a horse-car system. Horse-car networks laid track on approved routes, and paid the city a franchise fee. Cash fares and discount tickets—sold in strips of three or five, or even booklets of 25 or 50 (for frequent users)—were the standard methods of payment for rail transport.

Steam power, in a stationary engine room turning a large wheel

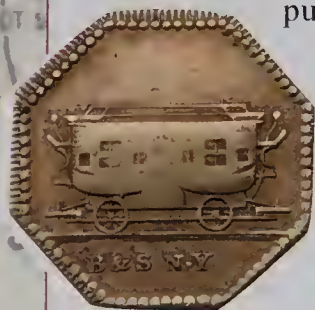


Third Avenue Railroad, Harlem, WM Pass or Transfer Ticket, for Omnibus (c. 1840-1850s). 1859.30.1 Gift of F.H. Jaudon

Haskins & Wilkins 4th Avenue Line, WM Transfer Ticket, for Omnibus (c. 1840-1850s). 0000.999.10595



Third Avenue Railroad, Harlem, WM Pass or Transfer Ticket, for Cable Car (c. 1859). 1859.30.2 Gift of F.H. Jaudon



New York & Harlem Railroad Company, WM Octagonal Transfer Ticket, for Cable Car (c. 1850-1860s). 0000.999.10594

Manhattan which made the City and State of New York approve the plan of August Belmont's Subway Construction Company to build, and then of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to operate, an

wound by a looped cable, was employed by several cable-car companies (yes, even NYC had a cable-car line). The cable ran in a conduit between the rails, and a "grip" operated by the motorman grabbed the moving cable and propelled the car. These were a lot cleaner than horse cars; however, they proved difficult to maintain due to frequent cable problems. The Third Avenue Company operated a cable system in Harlem.

The elevated lines which radiated northward on 2nd, 3rd, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th Avenues were at first pulled by small steam locomotives, but as improvements in technology led to the introduction of electrical motive power in the early 1890s, steam was replaced by electricity.

It was the lure of open and clean streets in

underground transit system. Ground was broken in March 1900, and on October 27, 1904, New York City became the seventh metropolis in the world to open a passenger subway network. (London built the first underground train in 1863).

Mayor George B. McClellan operated the ceremonial first train on the route from City Hall to 137th Street. Soon, there was service to the Bronx and, in 1908, under the East River to Brooklyn! In 1912, the Dual Contracts were developed, giving the Interborough Rapid Transit Company (IRT) and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company (later the Brooklyn Manhattan Transit Company, BMT), extensive franchises for expansion in the Bronx, Queens and Brooklyn. These contractors knew the construction routes ahead of time, bought land at the proposed station locations, and developed those properties at a handsome return.

During this early phase, the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad company was formed. It began service in 1908 from Newark and Hoboken NJ through the "Hudson Tubes" to 33rd street and



New York City Transit System, BMT Division, CN Transfer Token (1939-1948). 1943.99.1 Gift of the Board of Transportation of the City of New York



New York City Transit Authority, Solid Brass 16mm Transit Token (1953). 1953.103.1 Gift of George C. Miles



New York City Transit Authority, Cut-out Brass 16mm Transit Token (1953-1970). 1953.103.2 Gift of George C. Miles



Along the Bowery

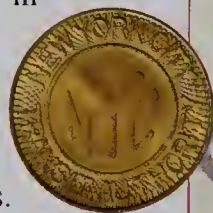
6th Avenue, while another branch extended to Cortlandt Street in Lower Manhattan—the future site of the World Trade Center. The Hudson and Manhattan system used tokens extensively, and its successor company, the Port Authority Trans-Hudson



(PATH) New York City Transit Authority, Cut-out Brass 23mm Transit Token (1970-1980). 0000.999.10604

was on the modern fare-card "cutting edge" as the first firm to offer a 10-ride discount ticket in the mid 1980s.

For the IRT system, the five-cent "nickel" and paper tickets were principal forms of fares. Anticipating a proposed increase to 7 cents in 1928, the contractor commissioned a copper-nickel token. This fare hike



was not approved by the city and state governments, however, and the

New York City Transit Authority, Solid Brass 23mm transit Token (1980-1986). 1980.148.1 Gift of George S. Cuhaj

IRT lost its case for a higher return on appeal to the US Supreme Court. The tokens languished for many years in the storage vaults of the Board of Transportation, with many only coming to light in the 1940s during a scrap metal drive.

On June 1, 1940, the private companies of the IRT and

New York City Transit Authority, Pierced Brass 75th Anniversary Commemorative token (1979). 1981.85.1 Gift of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority

BMT, bankrupt at that point, were merged with the City-built Independent System (IND) to form the New York City Transit System under the control of the Board of Transportation. The buses of this time had

turnstiles on them rather than just fare boxes, so that when a rider transferred from

New York City Transit Authority, Steel-centered Brass 23mm Transit Token (1986-1995). 1990.20.1 Gift of George S. Cuhaj

another with a paper transfer, he or she needed to be given a token to pass through the turnstile. The three-cent child's fare during this period was also handled in this way. These tokens were used from early 1939 through 1948, when the fare was raised to ten cents and the turnstiles on the busses were

New York City Transit Authority, Steel-centered Brass 23mm Archer Avenue (Queens) Extension Transit Token (1988). 1993.134.1 Gift of Katharina H. Eldada

removed.

The semi-autonomous New York City Transit Authority was formed in 1953. In June of that year, the fare was raised to 15 cents, and a solid 16mm brass token began a short life. In September, a 16mm token with a "Y" cut-out was introduced, and the solid brass issue was withdrawn. The distinctive Y cut-out was flanked by N and C, forming NYC (for New York City)—a design lasting through a fare increase to 20 cents in 1966, to be finally placed in storage in 1970. A 23mm Y cut-out token was used from 1970 to 1980, with a spe-

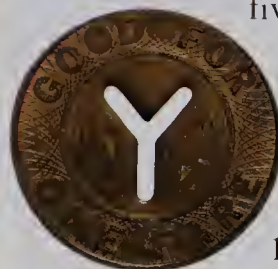
1948 New York City Subway Map (24 x 13 inches)



Subway train, 1908



cial commemorative, for the 75th anniversary in 1979, depicting a 1904 subway car and an entrance kiosk. A 22mm solid token came into use with the introduction of a 60-cent fare in 1980. This was



New York City Transit Authority, Aqueduct Race Track Express, Cut-out Brass 28mm Special Fare Token (1966-1990s). 1981.128.2 Gift of George S. Cuhaj

replaced with the steel-centered brass token of 1986. A pentagonal cut-out token (one side for each of the five boroughs—state counties—which make up New York City) was introduced in 1995; it is now only used on the Roosevelt Island Tramway (or, until the end of the year—along with 50 cents—on busses).

Some seldom-seen tokens were a

28mm Y-cut out version minted in 1966 for the Aqueduct (Race Track) specials, later used until the early '90s on the express bus routes; a 23mm bulls-eye commemorative for the opening of the Archer Avenue (Queens) extension in 1988, and a 23mm copper-nickel issue marked "Special Fare," used only for a short period in the early '80s for the Aqueduct Race Track Special.

It was the standard "used-by-the-masses" tokens which became nearly coin-like in their function within the New York City limits. Short on change for the morning coffee or paper? Short for a tip? A token would be gladly accept-



New York City Transit Authority, Pentagonally-pierced 23mm transit Token (1995-2003), unopened bag, 1996.32.1 Gift of John M. Kleeberg

ed. That is what folks are lamenting. You can't use the metro-card (yet!) for that newspaper or coffee purchase!

Tokens were phased out, just after midnight on April 13, 2003.

ANSM

Metro Card Fares

The fare for a subway or local bus ride is \$2. The fare for an express bus ride is \$4. If you qualify for Reduced Fare, you can travel for half fare. Children 44 inches tall and under ride for free. Reduced fare is half fare (\$1) or less with Reduced-Fare MetroCard discounts. If you are 65 years of age or older or have a disability that qualifies, you are eligible.

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1-DAY FUN PASS

Cost: \$7, reduced fare not available

Good for unlimited subway and local bus rides from first use until 3 a.m. the following day. Sold at MetroCard Vending Machines and at neighborhood stores. Not available at station booths.

7-DAY UNLIMITED RIDE METROCARD

Cost: \$21, reduced fare \$10.50

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Cost: \$70, reduced fare \$35

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Syracusan decadrachm, obverse

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